

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIZATION COMMISSIONERS

FOR

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

TO HER MAJESTY'S

PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

1838.

Presented pursuant to Act 4 & 5 WILL. IV. c. 95.

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L I S T.

THE REPORT	p. 3
APPENDIX	p. 20
No. 1.—Statement of the Ships, with the Number of Labouring Emigrants and Cabin Passengers despatched by the Commissioners to South Australia in 1838	p. 20, 21
No. 2.—Report of the Protector of the Aborigines, dated 1 July 1838	p. 22
No. 3. (A. B.)—Captain Dawson's opinion as to the rate of progress to be reasonably expected from the Surveying Corps; and Secretary's Letter, directing the Resident Commissioner's attention thereto	p. 23
No. 4. (A. to G.)—Correspondence between the Resident Commissioner and the Surveyor-general respecting the non-completion of the Survey of the Preliminary Country Sections, together with Colonel Light's Estimate of Instruments, &c., required for the Surveying Staff	p. 23
No. 5. (A. B.)—Letter of the Manager of the South Australian Company, complaining of delay in the completion of the Preliminary Surveys, and suggesting the adoption of a running Survey; and Secretary's Reply thereto	p. 27
No. 6. (A. to E.)—Instructions to the Resident Commissioner, including Minutes of the Board, 15th and 18th November 1837, founded on additional Statements made by Captain Dawson, and on the Plan furnished by Mr. Kingston for effecting a running Survey	p. 29
No. 7. (A. to C.)—Letters of Colonel Light and his Assistants, announcing their Resignation	p. 34
No. 8.—Letter to Colonel Gawler, as Resident Commissioner, giving him full power to organize a temporary Surveying Staff to any extent which may be required	p. 36
No. 9.—Instructions to Resident Commissioner (Miscellaneous—Delegation of Authority)	p. 37
No. 10.—Instructions to Resident Commissioner (Sales of Land and Surveys)	p. 38
No. 11.—Instructions to Resident Commissioner (Emigration or Immigration)	p. 39
No. 12.—Instructions to Resident Commissioner (Stores)	p. 41
No. 13.—Instructions to Resident Commissioner (Miscellaneous—Correspondence)	p. 42
No. 14.—Instructions to Resident Commissioner (Receipt and Expenditure of Public Money)	p. 43
No. 15.—Instructions to Colonial Treasurer (Receipt and Expenditure of Public Money)	p. 46
No. 16.—Instructions for the guidance of the Colonial Storekeeper	p. 47
No. 17.—Instructions to Auditor-general of the Colony	p. 48
No. 18.—Emigration and Revenue Funds, Statements of Financial Receipts and Payments, from 22d December 1837 to 31st December 1838	p. 51
No. 19. (A. B.)—PLAN of the District of ADELAIDE as divided into Country Sections, and numbered, with References to the Names of the original Proprietors	p. 54

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COLONIZATION COMMISSIONERS FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Received by the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the 1st May 1839.

My Lord,

South Australian Colonization Office,
23 April 1839.

IN complying with the provision contained in the 16th section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 95, and laying before your Lordship a detailed Report of the proceedings of the Colonization Commission for the year 1838, we have the satisfaction to state that, under the continued favour and protection of Divine Providence, we have been enabled to effect an emigration more extensive than that of the preceding year, without the occurrence of a disaster or serious accident to a single vessel while employed in the conveyance of emigrants from this country to South Australia. In the course of the year 30 vessels, conveying 3,154 emigrants, have been despatched from this country, and at the date of our latest accounts 10 of these vessels, with 924 emigrants, had reached Port Adelaide. The subjoined tabular form will present, in one view, the accelerated progress of emigration to the Colony during the first three years of its establishment.

Emigration.

Appendix, No. 1.

TABLE showing the Progress of EMIGRATION from *Great Britain and Ireland* to *South Australia*.

For the year 1836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	941 souls.
„ 1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,227 „
„ 1838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,154 „
TOTAL									5,322 souls.

The emigration to South Australia has not been confined to this country. About 600 German Protestants, desirous of escaping from the religious persecution unhappily prevailing in some parts of the Continent, have been despatched to the Colony by the assistance of the spirited and benevolent Chairman of the South Australian Company, Mr. George Fife Angas.

No less than 46 vessels, with passengers from the neighbouring colonies, had arrived at Adelaide between the months of February 1837 and September 1838. The number of passengers in 28 of these vessels is not given; but if the numbers known to have been conveyed by the remaining 18 may be taken as an average for computation, the immigration into South Australia from the adjoining colonies in the space of 19 months will have amounted to 598. When the whole of the emigrants known to have embarked shall have reached their destination, the population of the province, exclusive of the native race, will amount to between 7,000 and 8,000 souls.

Population.

With respect to the selection of emigrants in this country, and to their accommodation and treatment during the voyage, we have endeavoured to adopt all practicable precautions for securing to the Colony the incalculable advantage of an industrious and moral population. With this view, the remuneration paid to the various agents employed throughout the country in selecting emigrants, is so regulated as to give to each agent a direct pecuniary interest in the good conduct of the labourers he selects for a free passage.

With the view of promoting the formation of habits of temperance amongst the emigrants during the voyage, all intoxicating liquors are excluded from the ordinary dietary of the emigrant labourers, while care is taken to place at the disposal of the surgeon superintendent a sufficient supply of wine and porter, to

be supplied at his discretion, as medical comforts in cases of depression or disease. Every emigrant ship is furnished with a library, consisting of moral and religious tracts, and of books of useful and entertaining knowledge, and in every ship, recently despatched, an individual has been found amongst the emigrant labourers competent to conduct an elementary school. In ships conveying 150 emigrants and upwards, a schoolmaster of a superior class is now appointed, and a regular system of moral and intellectual instruction carried on during the voyage to the Colony.

We have great satisfaction in stating, that our endeavours to plant in South Australia an industrious and educated population, have been zealously and effectually seconded by the spontaneous and voluntary exertions of enlightened and benevolent individuals, as well in this country as in the Colony.

The state of religious instruction, and the progress which is making amongst the various sects of Christians in planting the principles of the Gospel in the country of their adoption, are satisfactory and auspicious. The temporary building which the South Australian Church Society sent out to the Colony for the accommodation of the members of the Church of England having been found unsuitable, a stone church, capable of holding 500 persons, was, when the last accounts were received, in the course of erection, and was advancing rapidly towards completion: the whole of the sittings are said to have been taken in a single day. A Sunday school is connected with this church, and is under the superintendence of the colonial chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Howard.

The Wesleyan Methodists have formed a society in the Colony, and to their zeal and activity the colonists are indebted for a stone chapel capable of holding about 200 persons. This chapel has been opened for divine worship, and every sitting is said to be let. A Sunday-school is also connected with this chapel, and the desire for instruction is such, that the attendance has increased beyond the limits of the accommodation provided.

The Colonial Missionary Society have sent out the Rev. Mr. Stowe, a very respectable minister of the Congregational denomination, and a numerous auditory attend upon his ministry.

There is also a Baptist minister of high character officiating in Adelaide.

The South Australian School Society, the object of which is to establish and conduct Infant British and Labour Schools, have commenced their operations in the Colony, under the superintendence of Mr. Shepherdson. This gentleman is considered in every respect suitable for the office of head teacher and director of the schools. The school is under the management of a committee in this country, assisted by a committee and officers in the Colony. The number of children under instruction is very considerable, and additional buildings are required for their accommodation.

In compliance with the wishes of some of the leading colonists, the Rev. T. Q. Stowe has established a day-school, in which the classics are taught, and purposes, as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected, the establishment of a boarding-school, in conjunction with a relation of his own, formerly the master of a grammar school in this country. A gentleman of known reputation as a scholar, and with a sufficient command of capital for the undertaking, has sailed for the Colony, with the view of opening and conducting a classical school, upon a comprehensive plan. Besides these several establishments for the instruction of the youth of the Province, a Mechanics' Institute has been founded in Adelaide, and is in full operation.

The efforts which have been made for planting a moral and religious population in South Australia may be exposed, if precautionary measures be not adopted, to some degree of counteraction from the occasional appearance of convicts absconding from the neighbouring penal settlements. To provide against the occurrence of such an evil, as well as to arm the executive government with power for the suppression of crime, and the protection of life and property, we proposed to send out, with the first body of settlers, a police force and the staff for a colonial militia. From the want of co-operation, which then unhappily existed, this proposal was not accepted, and in consequence of its rejection, the Colony, on the withdrawal of the party of marines which had been landed from Her Majesty's ship "Buffalo," was left in the defenceless state described by the Acting Governor, on his assumption of office.

Measures for averting the apprehended evils were promptly taken upon the spot, and the colonists cannot, as we believe, be again exposed to a similar danger.

danger. Active and experienced officers, selected by Colonel Gawler, from the metropolitan police, sailed for the Colony, in the "Rajasthan," in last July; and a party of Royal Sappers and Miners is about to be placed under the command of the Surveyor-general, for the double purpose of assisting in the survey, and of affording military protection.

We venture to hope that in the province of South Australia, European colonization will not be followed by the driving out and extinction of the native race. The Aborigines have already taken the first step in the progress of civilization. Some of the tribes in the neighbourhood of Adelaide have abandoned their former erratic life, and have become located in fixed habitations. Their village location is sufficiently advanced to admit of their occupying 12 huts, in the possession of which they express great satisfaction. Here an interpreter is stationed, and a school established. Many of the natives, and especially the children, are acquiring the English language. Few instances of misconduct on the part of the natives have occurred. The most friendly intercourse between the Aborigines and the colonists prevails, the former supplying the latter with wood and water in exchange for biscuit and rice. Hitherto the settlers have conducted themselves towards the original inhabitants with exemplary humanity and kindness; and it would appear that the native is more in danger from indiscriminating bounty than from a disposition to oppress him. Rations of biscuit are issued twice a day to all the natives who may apply for them; sugar and rice are occasionally supplied, and articles of dress are frequently bestowed by the colonists; but it does not appear, from any information which we at present possess, that the salutary rule has been observed of invariably requiring from the natives some equivalent in useful labour for the comforts they receive. Should this rule be neglected to any material extent, the indolence of savage life may be confirmed, and the native may be taught to supply his newly-acquired wants, not by industry, but by mendicity. The last report of the Protector of the Aborigines, dated 1st of July, recommends the adoption of further means for promoting the christian civilization of the native race.

Aborigines.

Appendix, No. 2.

Since the presentation of our Second Annual Report, the sales of public land have progressively increased. In the year 1837 the quantity of land sold in this country was 3,300 acres.

Sale of Land.

In the year 1838 the quantity sold in this country was 37,800 acres, the price being in both cases 20s. per acre. The subjoined Table shows the extent of the monthly sales in each of these years.

TABLE showing the Monthly Sales of LAND in South Australia during the Years 1837 and 1838.

										1837.	1838.
										£.	£.
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	880
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	1,200
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1,200
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	5,920
July	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	4,480
August	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	4,640
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160	2,960
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	2,640
November	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	560	1,760
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	480	11,400
TOTALS of Sales in England 1837 and 1838										3,300	37,800
Amount of Sales in the Colony during July and August 1838										-	6,160
TOTALS										3,300	43,960

(signed) J. Bezzant, Superintendent of the Land Office.

In addition to the 37,800 acres sold in this country during the year 1838, there were, during the months of July and August, 6,160 acres of public land sold

sold by the resident Commissioner in the Colony. No return has been received for the four concluding months of the year; but should the sales for these months have equalled, on the average, those of July and August, the whole quantity of land sold in this country and in the Colony during the year, will have been 56,280 acres. As the whole of the sales have been effected at the uniform price of 20*s.* per acre, this will give for the year an emigration fund of 56,280*l.*

The circumstances connected with these progressively increasing sales, are of a satisfactory and encouraging character, and lead us to anticipate sales to a still greater amount in the ensuing year. Of the land recently sold in this country, a considerable proportion has been taken by previous purchasers, who, being in direct communication with their partners or agents in the Colony, have had the means of obtaining, through channels of their own, trustworthy information respecting its prospects and the quality of its soil, and who have been induced, by the increasing value of their original purchases, to make more extensive investments. A society, the leading members of which were already proprietors of sections in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, have recently completed an additional purchase of 9,000 acres from the Commissioners, for the purpose of establishing secondary towns in other districts. A near connexion of one of the largest and most intelligent proprietors under the first preliminary sales, has also purchased a tract of 4,000 acres for the wise and beneficent purpose of providing space for the impoverished tenantry of an overpeopled estate in this country. Capitalists residing in the Colony, and influenced by knowledge acquired upon the spot, and by actual experience of the climate, and personal examination of the soil, have already purchased, in the short period of six weeks from the opening of the land sales in the Colony, 6,160 acres from the resident Commissioner.

Fertility of the soil.

These are the facts from which we infer the probability that the sales of public land in South Australia will be more extensive in 1839 than they were in the preceding year. This inference is strengthened by the accounts which we continue to receive, from the most unquestionable authorities, of the superior fertility of the soil. Captain Sturt, who stated, in the narrative of his first expedition, that the district lying between the Murray, Lake Alexandrina and Gulf St. Vincent, contains some millions of acres of fertile land, has, in the narrative of his recent journey from Sydney to Adelaide, repeated his opinion respecting the superior quality of the soil. In his first narrative he stated, "that all who have ever visited the eastern shore of St. Vincent's Gulf agree as to the richness of its soil, and the abundance of its pastures;" that "that district contains 5,000,000 of acres of land of rich soil, upon which no scrub exists, and whose most distant points are accessible through a level country on the one hand, and by water on the other;" that "his eye never fell on a country of more promising aspect, or more favourable position, than that which occupies the space between the lake and the ranges of St. Vincent's Gulf, and, continuing northerly from Mount Barker, stretches away without any visible boundary;" and that, "unless nature had deviated from her usual laws, this part of the country could not but be fertile, situated as it was to receive the mountain deposits on the one hand, and those of the lake upon the other."

These favourable statements respecting the fertility of the soil of South Australia, Captain Sturt has repeated and confirmed in an official communication, dated August 29th, 1838, and addressed to the acting Governor, describing a journey overland from New South Wales to Adelaide. In this communication he thus expresses himself: "No improvement takes place in the country until the great N. W. angle of the Murray is attained. Prior to that, the traveller has to force through an almost impenetrable scrub and deep sandy pine ridges; but at the summit of the fossil formation, which here is about 200 feet above the level of the river, a belt of downs extends, on which there is a sweet and nourishing herbage, backed by stunted eucalypti. On quitting the banks of the Murray, we crossed this belt, and then penetrated through a very dense scrub into a more open and undulating country. Here we were about 40 miles north of Adelaide, at the foot of some sloping clear hills of slate and limestone formation. The whole of their summits were covered with an abundant herbage, and watered by numerous chains of ponds. I subsequently led the party towards Mount Barker, through a most beautiful and picturesque

picturesque country. The grassy ranges continued to our right in unvaried fertility, but the water we procured was bad and brackish. It struck me when crossing Lake Alexandrina, on my second expedition, that the country northward could be no other than fine and fertile from its general appearance along the western shore of that lake; but I was not at all prepared to see so beautiful a tract as that which we passed through on clearing the belt of scrub which divides, or rather separates, the downs of the Murray from the hills I have mentioned. These hills run in alternate vallies and ranges to a considerable distance westward. They are clear and grassy, and the water on their summits is sweet, although that of a lower level is brackish. Towards the Murray river the country is flatter, and from the heights we ascended, we observed that a dense brush continued to run parallel with it as far as the eye could reach southwards. The country at the base of Mount Barker, where we have fixed ourselves for a time, is one of great pastoral capability. It is broken into rounded hills and warm vallies, clothed with a plentiful verdure, and watered by numerous chains of ponds; and in its present luxuriant state *far exceeds in richness any portion of New South Wales that I ever saw*. Indeed, in England I have seldom observed a closer sward or more abundant herbage growing. This country, I am led to believe, extends northwards to the head of St. Vincent's Gulf, and will form, when the colonists shall require more distant runs, the finest stations both for cattle and sheep."

The opinion thus expressed by Captain Sturt is corroborated by the statements of Mr. Joseph Hawdon, who preceded him in conducting herds of cattle overland from New South Wales to Adelaide. Mr. Hawdon says, "Leaving the river about the latitude of Adelaide, we were compelled by the ranges to go more to the south, and thus pass near to Mount Barker. In that district we passed over a beautiful and extensive tract of grazing country, especially that lying between Mount Barker and Lake Alexandrina, which equals, in richness of soil and pasturage, any that I have seen in New Holland."

From this concurring and authentic testimony, we cannot doubt but that, at no distant period, the district lying eastward of St. Vincent's Gulf, and containing millions of fertile acres, will be appropriated to settlers at prices not less than 1*l.* per acre, and thus converted into an extensive emigration fund.

The experience of the last year affords a practical proof that the regulations under which the public lands in South Australia are disposed of are calculated to give to the purchaser peculiar facilities, and must tend, as their operation becomes more generally understood, to promote more extensive sales. Appropriating the waste lands, not by public competition, but to the first comer at one uniform price, while it causes the first importation of capital to be applied to none but the most fertile soils, relieves the purchaser from vexatious uncertainty and delay. It has been found that land sold to the first comer at the uniform price of 1*l.* an acre, may be cheaper than land of equal quality sold by auction even at the upset price of 5*s.* per acre. In the other Australian Colonies, in which sale by auction is established, an intending purchaser of public land, after going far into the interior, and selecting a location, must wait until the land he has chosen has been duly advertised for public sale, and, when the sale does take place, he has to meet competitors, whose bidding against him will be in proportion to his supposed knowledge of the quality of land, and who may compel him either to pay an excessive price, or to make another selection, and after fresh delays, to incur the hazard of new disappointments. In South Australia the intending purchaser selects his land, goes to the land office, and, if he be the first comer, pays the fixed price, and obtains his land.

The regulations by which the whole of the unappropriated land of the Province is opened to sale, and by which purchasers to the extent of 4,000 acres may select their land in any district in which they may deem it advantageous to settle, even though not previously surveyed, are already producing the effects which were anticipated. These regulations were adopted in order to encourage the investment of capital in the Colony, by leaving the establishment of secondary towns to individual enterprise, and holding out to early purchasers the extraordinary advantage which results from the rapidly increasing value of land in the towns and first settled districts of a new country. This bounty upon the investment of capital in the Colony has already proved effectual to a considerable extent. One company for the establishment of secondary towns in South Australia

tralia has commenced its operations, and we have information of other associations for similar objects, which are in the course of formation. As no investment, perhaps, can be more secure, and at the same time more certain of a quick and large return, than that which is made in establishing the first centres of industry and trade in a new country, we conceive that the effect of the regulation which leaves secondary towns to individual enterprise, will be early and extensive purchases of land in all the situations affording natural advantages for the establishment of commercial towns.

The regulation by which the purchasers of land in this country may require that their purchase-money shall be employed in giving a free passage to labourers selected by themselves, has already produced beneficial effects, and may be expected, as the principles of the Colony become more extensively known, to lead to still more important results.

The small farmer, whose children labour with him in the field, has the money he advances for his land applied in payment of the passage of his family, and thus, in point of fact, as far as he is concerned, has his nominal purchase converted into a gratuitous grant. The more opulent settler, who proposes to become a flock-master on the natural pastures, receives, in addition to his land, the full value of his purchase-money in the form of a free passage for skilled and trustworthy shepherds and overseers selected by himself. The proprietors of estates, deteriorated in value by a too numerous and consequently impoverished tenantry, are enabled, by making advances for the purchase of land in South Australia, and requiring the amount to be applied in transplanting to their new domains such of their surplus people as may be desirous of availing themselves of the privilege, to perform a work of substantial benevolence, and at the same time to improve their home estates, and to give to their Australian lands a value greater than their cost. Some enlightened proprietors have already commenced this process; and when we contemplate the condition of the tenantry in Ireland, and in the Highlands of Scotland, on the one hand, and consider on the other the rapid increase in the value of the Australian wastes on the approach of an industrious population, we cannot doubt but that the combined motives of benevolence and self-interest will cause this relieving and value-creating process to be pursued upon an extensive scale.

Progress of the
Surveys.

In our last Report we stated that the surveys had not proceeded with the celerity which we had a right to expect, but at the same time expressed a confident hope that the measures which we had adopted would secure a satisfactory progress in future. This anticipation, we regret to say, has not been realized.

At the date of the last accounts from South Australia, such of the preliminary purchasers as desired to have their lands near Adelaide, had selected them, and for the most part had been put in possession. In the same district many recent purchasers had also chosen their lands, and several thousand acres remained open to selection; but in other districts the lands were only partially surveyed, and none had been taken possession of.

As we have on several occasions stated that it was our intention to keep the surveys in advance of the demand for land, and thus to enable the incoming settlers to obtain immediate possession of their locations, we consider it to be our duty to submit for your Lordship's consideration the measures which we have from time to time adopted for securing to the Colony these important advantages, and also the circumstances by which these measures have hitherto been rendered ineffectual.

On the first establishment of the Colony, it was impracticable to place the surveys in advance of the sales of land, inasmuch as the Act of Parliament required that land sales to the amount of 35,000 *l.* should be effected in this country before any preparation could be commenced for equipping a surveying staff; and the early settlers made their purchases with the full knowledge of the fact that some considerable period must elapse before they could obtain possession of their lands. All that we could do was to take precautionary measures to prevent this inevitable delay from being unnecessarily prolonged. With this view, we endeavoured, in the first instance, to promote amongst the separate authorities in the Colony that unity of purpose and mutual confidence and support which are essential to rapid execution. In the hope of preventing jealousies and misunderstandings, we consulted the Governor as to the appointment of the Surveyor-general, and at his request appointed his personal friend, an officer of distinguished reputation,

tation, to that important and responsible situation. As Colonel Light was absent from England when recommended to us by Captain Hindmarsh, his appointment could not be made until the arrangements for the surveying expedition were far advanced. This was unfortunate, as it deprived us of the assistance of the head of the department in some of the initiatory measures, especially in the selection of the subordinate officers. This minor evil, however, we deemed it expedient to incur, in the hope of averting the greater mischief of collision between the authority of the Local Government, and that of the Colonization Commissioners, as represented by the Surveyor-general. In this hope we were disappointed. Colonel Light sailed from England on the 1st of May 1836, and arrived in the Colony on the 21st August following; and after having examined Kangaroo Island, Port Lincoln, and the eastern coast of Spencer's Gulf, selected the site of the first settlement, in conformity with the full powers with which for that purpose he had been invested. Captain Hindmarsh joined Colonel Light with the first body of settlers on 28th December 1836, and on the same day proclaimed the Province. Collision immediately commenced; the Governor refused to sanction the site selected by the Surveyor-general, unless that officer would consent to establish a secondary town at the Port. After protracted discussion, this point was conceded to the Governor, and the purchasers under the preliminary sales were put in possession of their town sections in the month of March 1837.

But other and deeper sources of contention arose. Captain Hindmarsh declared that the site selected by the Surveyor-general was injudiciously chosen, and avowed his intention of attempting the removal of the capital to Encounter Bay. The majority of settlers who had located themselves at Adelaide, believing the proposed removal would reduce the value of their property, and be a violation of the contract under which the preliminary sales were effected, became strongly opposed to the policy of the Governor, while his partisans indulged in unmeasured and unrestrained attacks upon the proceedings of the Surveyor-general. It could scarcely be expected that, amidst these harassing contentions, undivided attention should be devoted to the business of the surveys. In October 1837 we received some unofficial letters from the Colony, stating that great delay was anticipated in the completion of the preliminary surveys, and attributing their tardy progress to the insufficiency of the surveying corps. On receiving this intelligence, we took into serious consideration the expediency of increasing the efficiency of that corps by additional appointments; and in order to ascertain, from the most competent authority, whether an augmentation was necessary or not, we submitted to Captain Dawson, R. E., the actual state of the surveying staff, and requested his opinion thereon. The opinion of this officer is given in the Appendix. It is to the effect that, after making due allowance for training such of the surveying party as were not already proficient, the force we had supplied ought to complete the survey of a district of 150 square miles (the required extent of the preliminary surveys) within a period of from four to six months. This statement, from an officer so deservedly eminent as a scientific surveyor, confirmed us in the opinion we had previously formed, that the cause of the delay in the completion of the surveys was not a deficiency in the strength of the surveying staff. On this occasion, therefore, we satisfied ourselves with forwarding to the Colony a copy of Captain Dawson's opinion, and with directing attention thereto.

Vide his Despatch to Colonial Office, No. 61, 14 December 1837.

Appendix,
No. 3 (A.)

Appendix,
No. 3 (A.) (B.)

In November 1837 Mr. Kingston, the Deputy-surveyor, arrived in England, bringing letters from the resident Commissioner, and from the Surveyor-general, representing that in the beginning of June, more than two months after the survey of the town had been completed, scarcely any progress had been made in the survey of the rural lands; that with the staff then engaged the completion of such surveys, to the extent required by the first purchasers, would occupy a period of three years; and that, in order to complete the survey of 100,000 acres in a period of six months, the Surveyor-general required such an addition to the supply of assistant-surveyors, labourers and instruments as would, according to the estimate inserted in the Appendix, raise the expense of the surveying establishment to upwards of 14,000*l.* per annum.

For this communication we were unprepared. Though Colonel Light was absent from England when the preparations, including the appointment of the

Appendix,
No. 4,
(A.) (B.) (C.) (D.)
(E.) (F.) (G.)

Appendix,
No. 6 (B.) (C.)

subordinate officers for equipping the surveying expedition, were commenced, yet, on his arrival, the arrangements which had been made were submitted for his approval, and modified according to his wishes. The additional instruments and stores which he considered necessary were immediately supplied. To our request that he would report whether he considered his staff sufficiently strong, he returned a written reply, that the number of the surveying party was at present sufficient, but that, from the recommendations [which had been received] of Mr. Ormsby and Mr. Carrington, he thought they would be valuable acquisitions when the inland surveying began to extend. This supernumerary strength was added to his staff; for, although Mr. Carrington afterwards resigned, Mr. Claughton, also recommended by Colonel Light, was appointed; and over the surveying corps, increased beyond the number Colonel Light considered sufficient by two assistants of his own selection, he was given all the authority which his responsible position required, having power to appoint, to suspend, and to reduce. It was, therefore, with surprise and disappointment that we received the communication by which we were officially informed, that, with a staff thus composed, and an authority thus ample, a period of three years would be required for the completion of the preliminary surveys.

Appendix,
No. 5 (A.)

Under these unlooked-for and untoward circumstances, we felt it to be our imperative duty to take prompt and effectual measures for accelerating the surveys, and enabling the settlers to obtain possession of their rural lands. From various quarters complaints and remonstrances were made. The Directors of the South Australian Company addressed a letter to our Board, setting forth the serious losses which their shareholders were likely to suffer from the delay in the completion of the preliminary surveys, and suggesting, to save the lengthened period required for the survey with scientific accuracy, it should, in the first instance, be of the "running kind," upon the understanding that, after the location of the settlers, a more accurate one should be made, and any errors on either side rectified.

In this emergency we again availed ourselves of Captain Dawson's valuable aid, requesting that he would re-consider his former report, with a reference to the knowledge of the nature of the country to be surveyed, which the arrival of Mr. Kingston had supplied, and that he would advise us as to the means which should be adopted for effecting, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the survey of an extensive district in the shortest period.

Captain Dawson, after being made acquainted with the character of the country, was strengthened and confirmed in the opinion he had previously formed, that, with the actual strength of the surveying party, the preliminary surveys ought to have been completed in a period not exceeding six months; and he advised, as the means of effecting a still more rapid, but sufficiently-accurate survey of an extensive district, that the mode of proceeding previously adopted should be suspended; that the sections should be at once marked off in the field with the chain; that a general augmentation of about five per cent. should be allowed, to guard against any section being reduced, by errors, below the proper size; that a rough triangulation should, at the same time, be carried on as a check on the chain admeasurement; and that, when the preliminary purchasers should have been put in possession of their lands, a more accurate survey should be effected for the purpose of laying down the natural features of the country.

Appendix
No. 6 (A.)

It has been objected to the proposed running survey, that it did not provide for the division of river-frontage among numerous sections (a matter of much importance in a new settlement); but a reference to the instructions in the Appendix will show that this objection is altogether unfounded; indeed, the running survey which we directed should be made, would have led to a division of lands, and an arrangement of sections, almost identical with that which, though unknown to us, was actually in progress at the time.

After considering all the circumstances, three different modes of accelerating the completion of the surveys appeared to be open to us, viz. to give to Colonel Light the increased staff which he required; to appoint in his stead another Surveyor-general, who should undertake a more rapid execution of the work; or to call upon Colonel Light to adopt the plan of a running survey recommended by Captain Dawson, as well as by other scientific surveyors whom we had consulted. The following considerations induced us to adopt the latter course.

After

After obtaining the opinions of the most competent authorities in this country, that the surveying party was already sufficiently strong to execute the preliminary surveys in six months, we should have been guilty of a gross dereliction of duty had we burthened the Colony with the expensive staff required by Colonel Light; and we were unwilling to believe that any sufficient grounds had been established for superseding him. In the Colony he had won the esteem even of those on whom the tardy progress of the surveys had inflicted loss. His selection of the first settlement, assuming the correctness of his conjecture as to the non-existence of a safe harbour in Encounter Bay was, as far as our present knowledge extends, most judicious; and when the extraordinary measure was resorted to of calling a public meeting for the decision of the question whether the site of the capital should be changed, and whether a secondary town should be established at the Port, that meeting passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote:—"That this meeting considers that the Surveyor-general, Wm. Light, Esq., has most ably and judiciously discharged the responsible duty assigned to him by the Commissioners, and is fully entitled to their confidence in every respect." And, furthermore, we felt that much credit was due to Colonel Light for the manner in which he resisted the subsequent attempts to unsettle the Colony by removing the capital; and we considered that due allowance should be made for the anxiety and distraction produced by the incessant and virulent attacks to which he was exposed. For the paralyzing influence of these causes, Colonel Light could not fairly be held responsible. Though our first intention had been to engage a gentleman of high attainments to execute the running survey recommended by the scientific authorities in this country, yet, upon further consideration, we deemed it due to the character and services of Colonel Light to afford him an opportunity of proceeding with the survey under the new arrangements by which the moral impediments to its progress had been removed. Under these impressions, we abstained from superseding the Surveyor-general, and, instead of concluding the contract with the gentleman with whom we had been in negotiation, we called upon Colonel Light to execute the running survey recommended by the scientific authorities in this country, adopting the precaution, however, of taking from Mr. Kingston a written declaration that he would undertake to perform the work in a specified time, in the event of Colonel Light's declining to do so. At the same time, in order to be quite on the safe side, we sent out three other assistant-surveyors, who had been strongly recommended by the officers of the Ordnance department.

The correspondence containing our instructions respecting the running survey is given in the Appendix. By these instructions, Colonel Light was first required to adopt the running survey, and two months afterwards was called upon to state whether he would undertake to complete, in a given time, the survey of 150 square miles upon the plan recommended by Captain Dawson, and, in the event of Colonel Light's declining to undertake the task, the execution of it was confided to Mr. Kingston, in which case Colonel Light's authority was to be for the time suspended, and he was to be employed, retaining his full salary, in surveying secondary sites, and in completing the examination of the coast and of Lake Alexandrina.

Appendix,
No. 6 (A.) (B.)
(C.) (D.) (E.)

On the arrival of these instructions in the Colony, Colonel Light not only declined to execute the running survey, but resigned his office. His resignation was immediately followed by that of the whole of his assistant-surveyors, with the exception of three, of whom two had recently been appointed.

The letters of Colonel Light and of the assistant-surveyors, announcing the resignations, are given in the Appendix.

Appendix,
No. 7 (A.) (B.) (C.)

It is difficult to account either for the state of excitement under which these letters were written, or for the extraordinary misconceptions as to matters of fact which they evince. Mr. Kingston, against whom the indignation of the surveying body is directed, acted towards his superior with scrupulous honour. He made no representations injurious to Colonel Light; he neither recommended the adoption of a running survey, nor volunteered its execution. He was required by us to pledge himself to undertake the work, our object being, as we have already explained, not to supersede Colonel Light, but, on the contrary, to obviate the necessity of such supersession by placing ourselves in a condition to afford him the opportunity of proceeding with a more rapid survey, and at the same time to secure its completion, in the event of his declining to comply with our instructions. The assumptions contained in the intemperate letter of the

assistant-surveyors are directly contrary to fact. It was Colonel Light, and not Mr. Kingston, by whom neglect and inefficiency were reported to us.

Appendix,
No. 5 (B.)

The passage in our secretary's letter to the South Australian Company, which the assistant-surveyors so violently resent, conveys, as far as they are concerned, not censure, but exculpation; inasmuch as it partly attributes the tardy progress of the surveys to those dissensions amongst the higher departments of administration in the Colony to which we have already alluded in this Report, and for the existence of which the assistant-surveyors could be in no way responsible.

The prejudice excited against Mr. Kingston was so strong, that, in their letter of resignation, the assistant-surveyors fell into the apparently unaccountable error of inferring that he had represented them to the Commissioners as negligent and tardy in the performance of their duty, because the Commissioners ceased to write to them letters of approval, upon receiving, through the hands of Mr. Kingston, Colonel Light's official report, that, with his staff of assistant-surveyors, he could not execute, in a less period than three years, the quantity of work which, in the opinion of some of the best judges in this country, seven efficient assistants ought to execute in six months.

On the resignation of Colonel Light, the direction of the surveys devolved on Mr. Kingston, the Deputy-surveyor, who found it necessary, before proceeding with the running survey, to put the holders of preliminary land-orders in possession of the sections chosen in the district of Adelaide, then only partially surveyed. It appears by the recent despatches from the Colony, that this officer, though left almost alone, was proceeding with laudable energy and zeal in the performance of his arduous and important duty.

Having thus detailed the circumstances which have hitherto counteracted our efforts to keep the surveys in advance of the demand for land, we have now only to submit to your Lordship the measures which we have adopted in order to secure, in future, the attainment of that important object. On receiving the resignation of the Surveyor-general and his assistants, we addressed a letter to Colonel Gawler, explaining the misconceptions respecting the intentions of the Commissioners into which Colonel Light had fallen, and giving to Colonel Gawler, as resident Commissioner, full powers to organize a temporary surveying-staff in any manner and to any extent which the emergency might seem to demand.

Appendix,
No. 8.

We next proceeded to the selection of a gentleman of undoubted qualifications for the appointment of Surveyor-general, and, after some delay, had the good fortune to secure the services of Lieutenant Frome, R.E., a gentleman whose occupation for several years has been to instruct the junior officers of the engineers in surveying and practical astronomy.

At Lieutenant Frome's suggestion, application has been made in the proper quarter for a small party of sappers and miners to assist in the surveys. With these men, the selection of whom will immediately take place, and the civilians now engaged in the surveys, a corps will be formed about equal in numerical strength to that which existed before the recent resignations; and with this corps, Lieutenant Frome estimates that he shall be able to effect an accurate survey of upwards of 400,000 acres per annum.

Under this arrangement, we feel assured that the object we have always had in view, of keeping the surveys far in advance of the sales of land, will be effectually secured; and that, in a short time, so large a stock of surveyed land will be ready for occupation, that no inconvenience will be sustained even if the surveys should from any cause meet with temporary interruption.

Finance.

Appendix,
No. 18.

The receipts and payments, from the date of the last Report to 31st December 1838 inclusive, on account both of the Revenue Fund and of the Emigration Fund, are given in the Appendix. The total receipts on account of the Revenue Fund, arising from instalments which have been paid upon the loan of 41,000*l.*, contracted for in April 1837; from money borrowed of the Emigration Fund for payment of interest upon the South Australian Colonial Revenue Securities; from interest upon the sum invested in Consolidated 3 per Cent. Bank Annuities, as a security fund to this country; from interest on temporary investments; from payments made by settlers for their passage to the colony, in vessels under engagement to the Commissioners; and from sale of stores, amount, as stated in the aforesaid Appendix, to the sum of 33,735*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* The payments on account of this fund, as stated in the same Appendix, consist of those which have been made in this country, as well for home as for colonial service, and they amount to the sum of 38,514*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*

The

The receipts on account of the Emigration Fund consist of the proceeds accruing from the sales of colonial land in this country; the sum of 3,594*l.* 4*s.*, remitted from the Colony on account of the sale by auction of town sections in Adelaide; of the money received for the passage of children to the colony; and of the interest on temporary investments. These receipts amount to the sum of 44,819*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

The payments upon account of the Emigration Fund consist of sums advanced towards the payment of the passage of emigrants to the Colony, and in discharge of expenses connected therewith; and also of the sums lent from the Emigration Fund to pay the interest on South Australian Revenue Securities. These payments amount to the sum of 40,086*l.*

In the Appendix will be found an analysis of the receipts and payments in this country on account of each fund; but the receipts and payments in the Colony cannot at present be given, in consequence of the late Resident Commissioner having neglected to transmit the half-yearly reports and statements of accounts, which he was required by his instructions to furnish. It will be seen, however, that measures have been adopted, which, it is believed, will be effectual, for obtaining immediately full and accurate statements of all public receipts and payments in the Colony, and for the regular transmission, in future, of the half-yearly financial and statistical reports.

Appendix,
No. 18.

Colonel Gawler, in his character of Resident Commissioner, has been directed to institute, on his arrival in the Colony, such inquiries into the colonial receipts and expenditure, as will enable him to furnish the Board of Commissioners with the information which they have hitherto been unable to obtain; and an Auditor-general has also been appointed in the Colony, with instructions prepared by the Commissioners of Audit, and approved of by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

In providing for the ordinary and for the extraordinary annual expenses of the Local Government, the following arrangements were adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer was instructed to draw upon the Commissioners in this country for the fixed salaries and other authorized charges; and, in order to meet any unforeseen emergency, under which it might be necessary to incur an expense before the sanction of the Commissioners could be obtained thereto, he was also allowed to draw for about 1,000*l.* per quarter over and above the said fixed and authorized charges. In addition to these provisions, the revenues arising from taxation in the Colony were left at the disposal of the Government, to effect such local improvements as it might be found expedient to undertake, without incurring the delay of sending to the Commissioners estimates for their approval; while, in the event of an extraordinary emergency, rendering it necessary to provide against destitution, power was given to the Colonial Treasurer to draw without limit upon the funds at the disposal of the Commission.

Although these provisions had been made, as well for the ordinary as for the extraordinary expenses of the local administration, yet, for a period of some weeks, the colonial treasury was destitute of funds, and the salaries of the public functionaries remained unpaid. The cause of this occurrence we beg thus to explain:—

It had been usual to pay some of the colonial salaries with bills, drawn by the Colonial Treasurer upon the Commissioners in this country. Of this custom the officers of the Local Government complained, alleging that it subjected them to inconvenience and loss, in consequence of the expense, and sometimes difficulty, of negotiating bills in the Colony. In order, therefore, to remedy this evil, and to afford, in future, greater facilities for negotiating bills drawn by the Colonial Treasurer upon the Commissioners, arrangements were made with the bank of the South Australian Company, with the bank of Australasia, and with two commercial houses in Hobart Town and Sydney, to the effect that these establishments should negotiate bills drawn by the Colonial Treasurer upon us, to an extent not exceeding 12,000*l.* per annum, that being 3,000*l.* at each of the before-mentioned establishments.

It was conceived that, under existing circumstances, this arrangement might prove generally beneficial, by facilitating the commercial transactions of the Colony. Until the natural pastures of South Australia are proportionably stocked, the capitalists importing sheep and cattle from the neighbouring colonies

colonies must have considerable payments to effect in Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales ; and bills, negotiable in Hobart Town and in Sydney, must be in demand in Adelaide as a more economical medium of remittance than specie.

These arrangements the Resident Commissioner seems to have misunderstood; for, instead of paying away the bills as heretofore, he sent them to Hobart Town and to Sydney to be negotiated, and required to have the proceeds remitted to him in specie. This requisition caused considerable delay, not only in collecting the specie, but also in waiting for secure opportunities to ship it for Adelaide. It was during this delay that the treasury at Adelaide became exhausted.

As soon as we became acquainted with the mistake into which our representative had fallen, we took measures for correcting it ; and we cannot but express our surprise that the late Resident Commissioner could have fallen into the error of supposing that he was required by his instructions to incur the delay and expense of sending bills to the neighbouring colonies in order to have their proceeds remitted to him at Adelaide in specie.

The Act which was passed during the last Session of Parliament to amend the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 95, has enabled us to make financial arrangements which considerably lessen the charges upon the Colony. By this Act we are allowed to borrow from either of the funds at our disposal which may be in a condition to assist the other. This arrangement enables us to effect a saving, by deferring the raising of public loans.

When vessels are taken up for the conveyance of emigrants to the Colony, the shipowners agree to conditions which have been framed by the Commissioners, in order to secure the kind treatment of the emigrants on their passage ; and it is one of those conditions, that the owners shall be paid only a moiety of the passage money on the departure of the vessel from this country, the other moiety being retained until a certificate is received from the colonial officers, declaring that the emigrants have been well treated during the voyage, and safely landed in the Colony. Now this last moiety but for the Act before-mentioned would have to be invested for a period of 10 months or more in Government securities, at a low rate of interest, while we were calling in instalments upon the revenue loan at a higher rate. By lending from one fund to the other, the difference between the interest which would be received upon the sum thus borrowed, were it invested in Government securities, and the amount of interest which would have to be paid upon the same sum were it borrowed upon South Australian Revenue Securities, is saved.

By the said Act we have also been empowered to convert the loan of 41,000*l.* already mentioned, into annuities, and thus reduce the interest, which was 10 per cent., to very little more than 7 per cent. per annum.

These arrangements have placed the finances and credit of the Colony on a satisfactory basis. Their effect will be to postpone the period of resorting to further loans, and, at the same time, to diminish the interest on such loans whenever it may be necessary to raise them. For while the proceeds of millions of acres of fertile land are applicable to the payment of the colonial debt, investments in South Australian bonds or annuities, may be considered as scarcely less secure than investments in the public funds of this country.

We cannot close this Report without giving a general view of our financial situation at the present moment.

By the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 95, we are empowered to borrow 200,000*l.* on the revenue fund, and 50,000*l.* on the emigration fund. We have as yet borrowed only 80,000*l.*, and we have now in Exchequer Bills, in cash, and in the security deposit, which must ultimately be released to the Colony, funds amounting to 47,000*l.* applicable under the last Act of Parliament to the payment of the loan ; so that, at this time, when the Colony has passed its infancy, and the collection of the local revenue must have been commenced, if we deduct the money in hand from the amount borrowed, the balance of debt against the Colony will be only 33,000*l.* It is true that the half passage money remains to be paid upon several ships now afloat, but we have every reason to believe that the funds derived from the increasing sales of land will prove, as they have hitherto done, more than sufficient to meet these and all other charges attaching to that department.

ministering them. The causes which led to these changes, and the effects expected to result from them, we will now endeavour to state and to explain.

The Colony of South Australia, as at first projected, was to have been a chartered Colony, founded upon the principles which had been acted upon in the establishment of the British settlements in North America in the seventeenth century. According to this plan an incorporated company would have exercised, by delegation from the Crown, some of the powers of sovereignty within the intended Province, and, in addition to the disposal of the waste land, and the control of the finances, would have appointed the Governor, enacted the laws, and levied the taxes. This plan, however, was abandoned, and the Act for erecting South Australia into a British Province, instead of providing for that unity of power which would have existed either in a chartered Colony or in an ordinary Crown Colony, created a divided authority, leaving to the Governor and Council the executive and legislative powers, and the levying of taxes, but vesting in a Board of Commissioners the disposal of the public lands, and the employment of the emigration fund raised thereby, together with the raising, the custody and the application of the revenue loans required for defraying, in the first instance, the colonial expenditure. The divided authority thus created did not work well in practice. The boundary line between the power of the local Government and that of the Commissioners was not distinctly drawn. The Act gave the Commissioners more power than was necessary, if it was intended that the Governor and Council should have authority to determine and regulate the colonial expenditure; while it gave the Commissioners too little power, if the intention was that on them should devolve the responsibility of regulating the finances, so as to redeem the pledge given to Parliament, that the Colony should not become a burthen upon the public purse. In this country the liberal confidence and efficient support and co-operation which the Commissioners at all times experienced from Lord Glenelg in conducting the difficult experiment in which they were engaged, obviated the evil consequences which might otherwise have arisen from the ill-defined and incongruous powers created by the Act. In the Colony the case was widely different. The Governor had scarcely landed when a governor's and a commissioners' party were formed. The partisans of the former imagined that they were upholding the royal prerogative and maintaining the power of the Crown, by forcing a departure from the regulations and instructions by which the Commissioners gave the selection of the site of the capital to the Surveyor-general, and left to private enterprise the laying out of all secondary towns. While, on the other hand, the partisans of the latter acted as if they thought that to limit and oppose the exercise of the executive authority was to vindicate the peculiar principles of colonization embodied in the South Australian Act. The irritation of the contending parties became daily more intense. The despatches received from the several authorities in the Colony were chiefly occupied by narratives of official contests upon subjects comparatively unimportant. This state of things was beginning to produce impressions unfavourable to the new settlement, as well in this country as in the neighbouring Colonies, and must have impeded, if not altogether suspended, the prosperity of South Australia, had not prompt and effectual measures been adopted for removing the cause in which it had originated.

In devising the means for putting an end to the divided authority created by the Act, we received valuable aid from the advice and co-operation of the Colonial Office. Lord Glenelg permitted the Commissioners to recommend Colonel Gawler for the government of the Province, and adopted the suggestion of uniting in the person of that officer the functions of Governor with those of Resident Commissioner. There is reason to expect that by this arrangement the incentives to contention will have been removed, and the co-operation and harmonious working of the separate and distinct powers created by the Act effectually secured. The authority of the Local Government can no longer be weakened by collision with the power vested in the Commissioners or their representative, while the peculiar principles of colonization, for the sake of which the Commission was created, instead of encountering the jealousy of the executive authority, will receive from that authority the fullest development and support.

Superficial observers may perhaps conceive that it is a cardinal principle of the Colony that its government and its colonization should be kept separate, and should be administered by authorities distinct from and independent of each other. This conception, should it be any where entertained, would be erroneous

and directly opposed to the fact. The essential principle of the Colony and that to which all the others are subordinate and auxiliary, is, that the public lands shall be disposed of according to a prescribed and undeviating system; and those who are acquainted with the early history of its formation are fully aware of the fact, that it was originally proposed, as the most certain and effectual means of securing an undeviating adherence to this main principle, that the administration of the Government and the disposal of the public land should not be placed in separate hands, but should be vested in one and the same incorporated body, exercising sovereign powers by delegation from the Crown. When this delegation of sovereign power, under which the first British settlements in North America were planted, was refused, as not consonant to modern usage, then, and not before, the projectors and founders of the Colony proposed, not from choice, but from necessity, that the Governor and Council should exercise executive and legislative functions, independently of the authority which regulated the disposal of the public lands and furnished the supplies.

To suppose that this separation of powers which was forced upon the founders of the Colony, and from which so many evils have arisen, is an essential principle of South Australian colonization, is to fall into a grave mistake. The union of the office of Governor with that of Resident Commissioner, so far from being a deviation from the principles of the Colony, is a measure for ensuring the uniform application, and full development of those principles, in a manner similar to that in which they would have been applied and developed under the original plan of a chartered Colony. Had that plan been adopted, a corporate body, exercising sovereign power by delegation from the Crown, would have appointed the Governor, and would have instructed him respecting the disposal of the public lands, and the regulation of the public expenditure; and no division of authority, no clashing of several powers could have delayed and obstructed the public business. By the recent arrangements, the Governor, recommended by the Board of Commissioners, exercises undivided authority over all the departments of administration, and receives, in his character of Resident Commissioner, instructions from the Colonization Commission, on all matters touching the disposal of public land, and the regulation of the finances. In this way, without the delegation of sovereignty now deemed inexpedient, and without the collision which seems inseparably connected with divided authority, the Commissioners have obtained, through the efficient assistance of the Colonial Office, as much power as at present appears sufficient for conducting the experiment with which they have been intrusted, and for carrying out, to the fullest extent, all the real and essential principles of the Colony.

Causes analogous to those which occasioned collision between the Governor and the Resident Commissioner, placed the Governor and the majority of the Council in opposition to each other. From the wording of the Act by which the Colony was established, the question arose, whether many of the powers exercised by the Governors of other Colonies not having representative assemblies, were not, in South Australia, vested in the majority of the Council. The Governor, supported by the Chief Justice, assumed that, as the immediate representative of the Crown, he possessed the power of suspending the Government officers, and consequently the *ex-officio* members of Council, until the pleasure of the Crown should be known; while a majority of the Council, with the Advocate-general, maintained, that as by the Act the principal officers of the Government were appointed, not by simple prerogative under the sign manual, but by the Sovereign, with the advice of the Privy Council, such officers could be removed only by an order of the Sovereign in Council, and that, consequently, the Governor could have no power either of appointment or suspension. The question whether, under the provisions of the South Australian Act, the Governor possessed the power of suspension, was referred to the law officers of the Crown in this country, who gave as their opinion that the Governor did possess such power.

Though, on a question of this nature, the decision of the law officers of the Crown might be regarded as sufficiently conclusive, yet, in order to prevent the possible recurrence of the injurious collision which the agitation of the question had occasioned, we deemed it expedient to set the matter entirely at rest; and, with this view, on the introduction of the amended Act of the last Session, we recommended the repeal of the second section of the original Act, and the substitution

stitution of a proviso empowering Her Majesty to appoint the members of the Council, and the officers of the Government, under the sign-manual, instead of by an Order in Council.

The opinion that the members of Council, and the officers of the Government appointed by the Sovereign in Council, could not be suspended from their functions except by an order of the Sovereign in Council, has been so confidently maintained, and so ingeniously argued, and some able and zealous friends of the Colony have so strenuously promulgated the opinion, that an independent Council was a constitutional privilege secured to South Australia by Act of Parliament, and that the existence of such a Council is essential to the good government and consequent prosperity of the Province, that we deem it expedient to state the grounds upon which we recommended that the question which had been agitated respecting the purport and spirit of the second section of the Act should be set finally at rest by an amendment, giving to the Governor the power of suspending *ex-officio* members of the Council, rather than by an amendment establishing the independence of the Council.

In every Colony, as in every State, when the executive and legislative powers come into permanent collision, the Government cannot effectually be carried on, unless there shall exist some tribunal of ultimate appeal, by which the questions at issue between the separate authorities may be brought to a final decision. In the parent country, this tribunal is the parliamentary constituency. When a difference arises between the Court and a majority of the House of Commons upon points which the Crown is unwilling to concede, Parliament is dissolved, and the contest is decided by the result of the elections. But in a remote Colony, in which the legislature is nominated by the Crown, and which contains no electoral body to appeal to, in what way, when the executive comes into permanent collision with the majority of an independent Council, can the opposing parties be brought into harmony with each other? Are the functions of the Local Government to be paralyzed, and the public business impeded and obstructed, until the question at issue can be decided by an appeal to authorities at the distance of half the globe? This would occasion protracted contention, and all the evils consequent thereon. In a remote Colony, not yet possessing an elective legislature, it is essential that there should exist, either on one side or the other, the power of deciding, until the pleasure of the Crown can be known, those administrative and political questions, upon which the Governor and a majority of the Council cannot coincide. The only question is, Where should this paramount power reside? Will the prosperity of the Colony be most effectually promoted by vesting it in the Governor, or in the majority of the Council?

In considering this important and difficult question, it must be constantly borne in mind, that the choice rests between a Governor and a Council, both nominated by the Crown, and not between a Governor nominated by the Crown, and a Council elected by the colonists. Both, therefore, are equally responsible to the Crown, and equally irresponsible to the colonists.

It may, however, be thought that the interests of the members of Council would be more nearly identified with those of the colonists generally than would be the interests of the Governor. The chances are, perhaps, in favour of such being the case; but even if so, we are of opinion that any advantage which the Council might derive from this source, would be much more than counterbalanced by the disadvantage which would result from a divided, a varying, and a doubtful responsibility.

The responsibility, if thrown on the majority of the Council, would have been divided, because the majority, of course, consists of several individuals; it would have been varied, because the majority would sometimes have been made up of one set of men, sometimes of another; and it would have been doubtful, because general success or general failure would be attributed to one set of measures by some, to another set of measures by others. Such responsibility, when the controlling authority is far distant, can scarcely be expected to prove sufficient, and experience shows that it is not so. But by placing the superior authority in the hands of the Governor, the whole responsibility is concentrated in that officer. To him must belong the credit of success; to him must attach the disgrace of failure. A responsibility thus severe and undoubted, vested in an intelligent and upright man, will, we trust, secure to the people of South Australia the important advantages of an efficient, an impartial and enlightened exercise of power, until

such time as they shall have arrived at sufficient maturity to claim the privileges of a representative constitution.

We consider it not improbable that the desire which has been expressed in the Colony for an independent nominated Council of Government originated in misconception ; that the real object which intelligent colonists desire is, the early attainment of self-government ; and that, from the heat of party feeling, and the eagerness to escape from the recently-experienced evils of divided authority, zealous, but not considerate, advocates of the principles of the Colony have overlooked the only means by which their object can be accomplished, and have failed to distinguish the essential and important difference between a nominated Council and a representative Assembly.

The charter of South Australia is not contained in the second section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 95, wherein provision is made for the nomination of a Council ; it is contained in the 22d section of the Act, wherein a pledge is given that a constitution shall be conceded. It is to this that the intelligent colonist should look. A constitution has been guaranteed to the colonists of South Australia under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, as soon as their numbers shall amount to 50,000 ; and it behoves the friends of constitutional liberty to remember that party feuds and collisions between the different branches of the temporary Government must have the effect, by making the Colony less attractive, and by checking the stream of immigration, of postponing the acquisition of a representative Government.

We trust your Lordship will excuse the introduction of matter which may perhaps, in a document of this kind, be thought out of place. We are conscious of having, in the arrangements under consideration, acted contrary to the opinions of several ardent friends of South Australia, and we are desirous of showing the reasons which guided us in the course we have adopted.

Municipal Corporations.

As preparatory to the introduction of the constitution, which, from the rapid increase of its population, the Colony of South Australia will, at no distant period, be entitled to claim, we would venture to recommend to the favourable consideration of your Lordship the expediency of giving elective municipal institutions to the several towns established, and about to be established, in the Province. The existence of such institutions, possessing the power of local taxation for local purposes, appears to be necessary, in order to give effect to the self-supporting principle upon which the Colony has been established. When the funds for founding a new colony, and for supporting it during the infancy of its progress, are advanced by the parent country, the Government may apply these funds to needful works of local improvement in one district, without injury to others. But the case is widely different in a colony which receives no aid from the parent country, and in which the whole of the sums expended in its first formation must be charged upon its future resources. Were the Commissioners to raise a loan for opening sewers and constructing bridges in Adelaide, the inhabitants of the present town of Kingscote, and of the projected towns at Encounter Bay and Port Lincoln, on the Lake, and on the Murray, would ultimately be compelled to pay, in proportion to their contributions to the general revenue of the Province, for local improvements, in the advantages of which they could have no participation. In point of fact, the business of supplying the funds required for local improvements, and of distributing these funds in equitable proportions amongst the different districts of an extensive Colony, becomes a task which a Board of Commissioners residing in this country can scarcely be expected adequately to perform ; nor should we feel ourselves justified, while charged with the responsibility of carrying out the self-supporting principle upon which the Colony is founded, in delegating to the general Government the power of undertaking costly local improvements at the expense of the funds at our disposal. The execution of local improvements, by local authorities, with their own local funds (a course of proceeding which experience has proved to be expedient and economical even in this country), appears to be peculiarly required in a remote and self-supporting colony. It is for these reasons, among others, we request permission to submit, for the favourable consideration of your Lordship, the expediency of giving to the towns of South Australia municipal institutions conferring those powers of local self-government which are usually exercised in the corporate towns of the parent country.

We would recommend, that the towns in South Australia respectively, as they acquire a population of 2,000, may, upon application to the Governor and Council

Council of the Province, obtain a municipal constitution, consisting of a Common Council of at least 15 members, a body of Aldermen of at least three members, and a Mayor; the Common Council to be elected by the rate-payers, the Aldermen by the Council, and the Mayor by the Aldermen. And in order to counteract the tendency to exasperated party feeling which is sometimes found to exist in small communities, as well as to make timely provision against the arbitrary power which under popular governments the majority exercise over the minority, we would further venture to recommend, that the municipal elections may be so conducted that a majority of the rate-payers may not have the power to exclude the minority from returning their due proportion of members to the Common Council. In order to accomplish this desirable object, it is proposed that the municipal elections shall be conducted in the following manner. When the number of which the Common Council may consist is determined, and the number of electors ascertained, then the electors shall, by voluntary classification, form themselves into as many equal electoral sections or quorums as there are members to be elected; and each of these equal quorums shall, provided they can agree upon a unanimous vote, return one member to the Common Council. By this mode of election, parties will bear the same proportion to each other in the Council which they may bear in the elective body. And the minority will be secure of being fairly and fully represented. In whatever might be the numbers of Common Council-men to be chosen, 15 or 20 or 30, a minority consisting of a 15th or a 20th or a 30th of the whole electoral body might form themselves into an electoral quorum, and return a member of their own party. A minority sufficient to form two of the equal quorums into which the electors might be divisible would be able to return two members to advocate their principles, and so on. And we would further recommend, that the Aldermen be elected by the Council in the same manner that the Council is elected by the rate-payers; that the election of Councillors, Aldermen and Mayor shall take place once in three years, and that the Mayor and Aldermen shall be *ex-officio* magistrates within the municipality.

We have, &c.

(signed) ROBT TORRENS, Chairman.
 WILLIAM ALEX^R MACKINNON.
 WILLIAM HUTT.
 SAMUEL MILLS.
 JACOB MONTEFIORE.
 JOSIAH ROBERTS.
 EDWARD BARNARD.
 JAMES PENNINGTON.
 GEORGE PALMER, JUN^R.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby,
 Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.
Statement of Ships
which have pro-
ceeded to South
Australia, from
1 Jan. to 31 Dec.
1838.

Appendix, No. 1.

STATEMENT of the SHIPS which have proceeded to *South Australia*,
from the 1st January 1838

DATE of Departure.	From what Port.	NAME of VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	By whom despatched.	By whom commanded.	EMIGRANTS of the Labouring Class.			
						Adults conveyed by the Emigra- tion Fund.		Adults ineligible for Conveyance by the Emigration Fund, the Charge for whose Passage has been defrayed by other means.	
						M.	F.	M.	F.
1838:									
Feb. 3	London - -	Rapid - -	130	Commissioners -	Lieut. Field, R.N. -	11	-	-	-
" 12	Ditto - -	Henry Porcher -	485	- ditto - -	John Hart - -	43	44	-	-
" 13	Ditto - -	Eden - -	523	- ditto - -	W. D. Cook - -	68	71	2	-
March 9	Ditto - -	David - -	210	Waddell & Co. -	— Carss - -	-	-	-	-
April 2	Ditto - -	Duke of Roxburghe	416	Commissioners -	James Thomson -	22	21	1	-
May 9	Ditto - -	Speculator -	130	- Hill & Wacker- barth.	— Munns - -	-	-	-	-
" 10	Ditto - -	Africaine - -	316	Private parties -	M. M'Taggart -	-	-	-	-
" 29	Ditto - -	Pestonjee Bomanjee	595	Commissioners -	— Hill - -	62	62	15	3
June 9	Ditto - -	Surry - -	461	- ditto - -	George Sinclair -	28	31	6	1
" 11	Ditto - -	Winchester -	400	- ditto - -	— Salmon - -	27	23	-	-
" 17	Ditto - -	David Witten -	270	- Tinkler & Han- cock.	A. Wright - -	-	-	-	-
" 28	Kirkaldy Roads -	Catherine Jameson	307	Private parties -	Wm. Hutchinson -	2	2	10	2
July 22	London - -	Rajasthan - -	601	Commissioners -	Duncan Ritchie -	61	63	10	3
" 25	Ditto - -	Lloyds - -	402	- ditto - -	Edward Garrett -	49	56	11	3
August 12	Ditto - -	Mona - -	200	Private parties -	H. Rowlands - -	-	-	-	-
" 13	Ditto - -	Glenalvon - -	300	- ditto - -	— Marshall - -	-	-	-	-
" 26	Liverpool - -	Dorset - -	99	W. F. Porter, Esq.	John Bishop - -	2	1	-	-
" 26	Ditto - -	Porter - -	252	- ditto - -	W. F. Porter - -	8	6	-	-
Sept. 4	London - -	Prince George -	482	Commissioners -	John Young - -	62	61	6	2
" 13	Dundee - -	Indus - -	422	Private parties -	W. Clark - -	7	5	-	-
" 10	London - -	Resource - -	417	Commissioners -	William Boyle -	54	58	3	-
" 26	Ditto - -	Platina - -	300	Private parties -	Thomas Wellbank	20	26	2	1
October 4	Liverpool - -	Orleana - -	648	- ditto - -	— Duncan - -	13	13	11	3
" 10	London - -	- Katherine Stew- art Forbes.	457	- ditto - -	Alfred Fell - -	15	15	-	-
" 31	Ditto - -	Thomas Harrison	355	- ditto - -	E. M. Smith - -	16	20	5	6
Nov. 5	Ditto - -	D'Auvergne - -	440	Commissioners -	P. Le Huguet - -	41	40	1	1
" 14	Liverpool - -	Fairfield - -	434	Private parties -	Robert Abbott -	21	20	1	1
" 22	Greenock - -	Welcome - -	293	- ditto - -	Alexander Ritchie	11	11	-	-
" 24	London - -	Planter - -	348	- ditto - -	— Beasley - -	20	27	8	2
Dec. 5	Ditto - -	Buckinghamshire	1,468	Commissioners -	William Moore -	124	131	21	2
			12,161			787	807	113	30

Labouring class - - - - -
Superior class - - - - -

Superior class children - - - - -

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

together with the Number of Labouring Emigrants and Cabin Passengers,
to the 31st December 1838 inclusive.

No. 1.

Statement of Ships
which have pro-
ceeded to South
Australia, from
1 Jan. to 31 Dec.
1838.

Children, the Charge for whose Passage has been defrayed partly by the Emigration Fund, and partly by other means.		Children, the Charge for whose Passage has been defrayed entirely by other means.		Children under One Year old, for whose Passage no Charge is made by the Owners.		Persons of a superior Class, whose Passage is not defrayed by the Emigration Fund.		Children of a superior Class.	TOTAL of the whole.	When arrived in the Colony.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			1838:
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	14	June 21
17	12	-	-	6	5	6	4	4	141	July 1
37	28	-	-	8	4	7	2	1	228	" 24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 16
10	7	-	-	1	1	14	4	3	84	" 28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sept. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	August 17
25	30	1	2	5	7	9	5	4	230	October 12
8	12	-	-	2	2	12	4	-	106	" 11
18	19	-	-	4	7	10	3	10	121	" "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	4	1	-	-	5	1	3	30	
28	18	2	3	9	4	15	6	7	229	
24	30	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	181	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	10	
2	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	26	
24	21	-	-	8	11	3	-	-	198	
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	22	
35	41	-	-	8	5	4	1	2	211	
16	17	-	-	2	2	7	6	6	105	
1	1	-	-	1	-	30	7	15	95	
3	1	-	-	-	-	28	12	9	83	
18	18	-	1	3	2	9	2	3	103	
18	25	1	3	9	5	9	6	11	170	
11	8	-	-	1	3	28	12	9	115	
1	2	-	-	1	-	12	4	2	44	
14	18	-	-	4	-	9	3	1	106	
71	77	3	-	20	14	25	8	6	502	
381	386	11	10	96	76	258	98	101	3,154	

Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1,388	1,309	2,697
258	98	356
-	-	3,053
-	-	101
GRAND TOTAL	-	3,154

(signed) *H^y Capper*, Emigration Clerk.

No. 2.

Report of Protector
Aborigines

Appendix, No. 2.

COPY of the last REPORT of the PROTECTOR of the ABORIGINES to the
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

Sir,

Adelaide, July 1, 1838.

I HAVE to request you will present to his Excellency the following Quarterly Report from the 1st of April to the 30th June inclusive.

I regret to state that on the 9th of April a circumstance occurred which threatened to produce a rupture between the colonists and the Aborigines. A native, suspected of the murder mentioned in my last Report, but of whose guilt no satisfactory evidence has yet been obtained, was chased by some emigrants until he took refuge in a tree, and would probably have fallen a victim to their excited feelings, had he not been protected from them, and conducted to prison, by a party of marines. The other native, who was alike suspected, was afterwards put into prison. Some time afterwards the native, known as "Captain Mitchell," went to the prison, said it was he who speared the master of the "Giraffe," and asked to be put in irons. The marines, having no authority to do so, refused, and he came to me at Government House, with Cronk, my interpreter, for the same purpose. He stated that he threw the spear, because his brother had been seized and imprisoned unjustly; and in consideration of his willingness to undergo punishment, and his promises of future good conduct, he was ordered to be confined in irons four days only, when he voluntarily walked back to the prison, and was released at the end of the time specified. Early on the morning of the 17th April, the two men, who were heavily ironed, escaped, carrying with them the bolt, shackles and padlock, by which they were fastened together. They have not been retaken, nor has any further information been elicited which can lead to their conviction. The only other man it has been found necessary to punish was imprisoned for stealing a loaf. With the exception of the above cases, and a very few charges against unknown persons of spearing sheep or lambs, nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony existing between the two populations. On the contrary, the attachment between the colonists and those natives properly belonging to the districts of Adelaide, Onkaparinga and Encounter Bay is daily more perceptible; and those of the neighbouring groups, who occasionally appear amongst us, evince a greater degree of familiarity at every visit.

I have much pleasure in announcing that the Aborigines location is sufficiently advanced to admit of the occupation of the 12 huts, and the natives express great gratification in the possession of them. The interpreter is settled on the spot, a garden is in preparation, and rations of biscuit are twice a day distributed to whatever persons choose to apply for them. Sugar and rice are occasionally supplied; and old garments of every description are generally bestowed upon the natives by the colonists. The progress of the school has been retarded by the melancholy death of Captain Bromley, who was found drowned in the river on the 7th of May. I have not since met with any person fitted for the office, and who would accept of it at the present salary. In the meantime, however, many natives, especially children, are becoming acquainted with a great number of English words, and are very eager to learn the names of every thing which attracts their attention. But their general indifference to whatever is valued by civilized man, whether it be clothing, the luxuries of food and comfortable habitations, or the more worthy gratifications of the intellect, makes it no easy matter to stimulate them to that degree of industry necessary for acquiring such advantages; and the salubrious climate of their native land predisposes very considerably to this indolent condition of mind and body.

Viewing this as the grand obstacle to their civilization, and making allowance for all others which oppose so desirable an end, I am impressed with the thorough conviction, that the only means which can be permanently successful is, first to teach them the simple and sublime doctrines of Christianity; and that to begin by any other method, is truly to commence at the wrong end. The success of such an undertaking promises to be the more certain, in that the Aborigines do not appear to be attached to any superstitions, of whose influence it would be previously necessary, and perhaps difficult, to divest them. Their minds rather seem to be in that unoccupied condition which capacitates them for receiving impressions of whatever may be presented to them in a sufficiently interesting form.

Entertaining this opinion, I cannot but believe that the arrival of a special missionary for the Aborigines would be the greatest benefit which can be bestowed upon them; and there can be little doubt that, aided, as he would be, by the co-operation of the Protector, and immediately put in possession of as much of the different dialects as is now known, without having to overcome the first difficulties of acquiring an unwritten, and therefore variable language, his progress would be commensurate with the wishes of those who look upon the Aborigines of South Australia as fellow members of the great human family.

I have, &c.,

(signed) William Wyatt,

Protector of the Aborigines

(ad interim).

To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 3 (A.)

Sir,

Somerset House, 17th October 1837.

IN reply to your question as to the rate of progress which may reasonably be expected from the surveyors employed by you in South Australia, I beg to state that, according to the nature of the ground, each surveyor should, in my opinion, be expected to produce from 100 to 200 acres per diem. According to this estimate, the party named in the list which you left with me (exclusive of the Surveyor-general and Deputy-surveyor) might be expected to survey from 700 to 1,400 acres a day, or from one to two square miles.

And, making every allowance for training such of the party as are not already proficient, I should expect the district which you state to be first required (of 150 square miles) to be completed probably in four months, and certainly within six months, from the date of its commencement.

I am, &c.,

(signed) *Robt. K. Dawson*, L. R. E.,
Assistant Tithe Commissioner.

To Rowland Hill, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.

Captain *Dawson's*
Opinion on Sur-
veying Corps, and
Secretary's Letter
directing attention
thereto.

Appendix, No. 3 (B.)

South Australian Colonization Office, Adelphi Terrace,
October 19, 1837.

Sir,

SEVERAL private letters from the Colony having stated that, in all probability, a very inconvenient delay would arise in the completion of the preliminary surveys, the Commissioners, with a view to determining whether it would be desirable or not to increase the surveying corps, directed me to submit a statement of its strength, and of the probable extent of the preliminary surveys, to Lieutenant Dawson of the Royal Engineers, a gentleman eminently qualified to form a correct opinion. Enclosed is a copy of Lieutenant Dawson's statement, which I have been directed to transmit to you, with an instruction that you will immediately lay it before Colonel Light.

(A.)

You will observe that, in the opinion of Lieutenant Dawson, the preliminary surveys ought to have been completed before the present time; with reference to such surveys, therefore, it is manifestly unnecessary to appoint additional officers; and as there is no prospect, for a long time, of a demand for land exceeding the powers of the surveyors, the Commissioners have determined not to make any further appointments.

I have to add, that Lieutenant Dawson is fully aware of the inefficiency of certain of the surveyors.

Enclosed is a copy of a Report from Lieutenant Dawson, R. E., to the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, on the nature, scale and construction of the plans required for the Tithe Commutation Act, which, the Commissioners are of opinion, will be useful to Colonel Light.

I remain, &c.

To James Hurtle Fisher, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Rowland Hill*,
Secretary.

Appendix, No. 4 (A.)

Sir,

Adelaide, 7th March 1837.

HAVE the goodness to inform me what length of time it will occupy to complete the survey of the preliminary country sections, and at what time it will be probable you will be able to commence upon that survey.

I am, &c.

To Wm. Light, Esq.,
Surveyor-general, Adelaide.

(signed) *J. H. Fisher*.
Colonial Commissioner.

No. 4.

Correspondence on
Survey of Preli-
minary Country
Sections, with
Estimate of Instru-
ments.

No. 4.
Correspondence on
Survey of Preliminary Country
Sections, with
Estimate of Instruments.

Appendix, No. 4 (B.)

Sir, Adelaide, 3d April 1837.

IN answer to your letter requesting to know the time it will occupy to complete the survey of the preliminary country sections, and the probable time of commencing this survey, I have to state, that I shall be ready to commence in about eight days; but as to the time it will occupy, it is impossible for me to form any estimate, as it depends upon the nature of the country to be surveyed, and the abilities of those employed.

I very much regret the inefficiency of the surveying department, both as to number and capability, and fear the time of surveying the country sections will be much longer than the owners of the land orders have any idea of.

In order to carry on the survey, a bullock-car, or some other carriage, will be required to attend each party, with provisions, tents, and other necessities.

I am, &c.
(signed) W^m Light,
Surveyor-general.
To the Honourable J. H. Fisher,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 4 (C.)

Sir, Adelaide, 12th April 1837.

WE, the undersigned landowners, and their representatives in the Colony, beg to address you upon a subject which appears to us of the most vital importance to our interests and to the general prosperity.

We have for some time seen with great anxiety the insufficiency of the body of officers and men under the Surveyor-general for effecting the necessary survey of the preliminary country sections in a reasonable time, and we take the liberty of respectfully, but earnestly soliciting you to take such steps as you may consider best calculated to relieve us from our present fears, and to prevent those evils to the Colony which we foresee will result from delay. We believe that the impression was general amongst land-owners and intending emigrants, previous to the departure of the first body of surveyors from England, that 12 months would not elapse from the period of its landing in South Australia before the purchasers of the first sold land would be able to enter into possession of their properties; eight months are passed, and the country survey is not commenced.

We feel convinced that you will appreciate the motive for our troubling you with the present letter, and that you will give this matter your most serious attention; and we hope you will concur with us in regarding such an increase of the survey department as will enable the Surveyor-general to effect the preliminary surveys in not more than six months from the present time, only as an act of justice to the first purchasers, and due consideration for the interest of those who may have bought land subsequently.

We have, &c.

(signed) John Morphett - for self and others - 117 sections.
John Brown - - - ditto - - - 18 "
Edward Stephens, for the South Australian }
Company and others - - - } 110 "
Tho^s Gilbert - for self and others - 1 "
Rob^t Gouger - - - ditto - - - 24 "
Osmond Gilles - - - ditto - - - 33 "
William Finke - - - - - 1 "
Stephen Blunden - - - - - 1 "
Cha^s Man - - - - - 2 "
Cha^s Berkeley - - - - - 1 "
Bingham Hutchinson - - - - - 5 "
John Barton Hack, for self and others - 3 "
Boyle Travers Finniss - - - - - 2 "
George Lewis - - - - - 1 "
W. Williams - - - - - 1 "
W^m Wyatt - - - - - 2 "

stitution of a proviso empowering Her Majesty to appoint the members of the Council, and the officers of the Government, under the sign-manual, instead of by an Order in Council.

The opinion that the members of Council, and the officers of the Government appointed by the Sovereign in Council, could not be suspended from their functions except by an order of the Sovereign in Council, has been so confidently maintained, and so ingeniously argued, and some able and zealous friends of the Colony have so strenuously promulgated the opinion, that an independent Council was a constitutional privilege secured to South Australia by Act of Parliament, and that the existence of such a Council is essential to the good government and consequent prosperity of the Province, that we deem it expedient to state the grounds upon which we recommended that the question which had been agitated respecting the purport and spirit of the second section of the Act should be set finally at rest by an amendment, giving to the Governor the power of suspending *ex-officio* members of the Council, rather than by an amendment establishing the independence of the Council.

In every Colony, as in every State, when the executive and legislative powers come into permanent collision, the Government cannot effectually be carried on, unless there shall exist some tribunal of ultimate appeal, by which the questions at issue between the separate authorities may be brought to a final decision. In the parent country, this tribunal is the parliamentary constituency. When a difference arises between the Court and a majority of the House of Commons upon points which the Crown is unwilling to concede, Parliament is dissolved, and the contest is decided by the result of the elections. But in a remote Colony, in which the legislature is nominated by the Crown, and which contains no electoral body to appeal to, in what way, when the executive comes into permanent collision with the majority of an independent Council, can the opposing parties be brought into harmony with each other? Are the functions of the Local Government to be paralyzed, and the public business impeded and obstructed, until the question at issue can be decided by an appeal to authorities at the distance of half the globe? This would occasion protracted contention, and all the evils consequent thereon. In a remote Colony, not yet possessing an elective legislature, it is essential that there should exist, either on one side or the other, the power of deciding, until the pleasure of the Crown can be known, those administrative and political questions, upon which the Governor and a majority of the Council cannot coincide. The only question is, Where should this paramount power reside? Will the prosperity of the Colony be most effectually promoted by vesting it in the Governor, or in the majority of the Council?

In considering this important and difficult question, it must be constantly borne in mind, that the choice rests between a Governor and a Council, both nominated by the Crown, and not between a Governor nominated by the Crown, and a Council elected by the colonists. Both, therefore, are equally responsible to the Crown, and equally irresponsible to the colonists.

It may, however, be thought that the interests of the members of Council would be more nearly identified with those of the colonists generally than would be the interests of the Governor. The chances are, perhaps, in favour of such being the case; but even if so, we are of opinion that any advantage which the Council might derive from this source, would be much more than counterbalanced by the disadvantage which would result from a divided, a varying, and a doubtful responsibility.

The responsibility, if thrown on the majority of the Council, would have been divided, because the majority, of course, consists of several individuals; it would have been varied, because the majority would sometimes have been made up of one set of men, sometimes of another; and it would have been doubtful, because general success or general failure would be attributed to one set of measures by some, to another set of measures by others. Such responsibility, when the controlling authority is far distant, can scarcely be expected to prove sufficient, and experience shows that it is not so. But by placing the superior authority in the hands of the Governor, the whole responsibility is concentrated in that officer. To him must belong the credit of success; to him must attach the disgrace of failure. A responsibility thus severe and undoubted, vested in an intelligent and upright man, will, we trust, secure to the people of South Australia the important advantages of an efficient, an impartial and enlightened exercise of power, until

such time as they shall have arrived at sufficient maturity to claim the privileges of a representative constitution.

We consider it not improbable that the desire which has been expressed in the Colony for an independent nominated Council of Government originated in misconception ; that the real object which intelligent colonists desire is, the early attainment of self-government ; and that, from the heat of party feeling, and the eagerness to escape from the recently-experienced evils of divided authority, zealous, but not considerate, advocates of the principles of the Colony have overlooked the only means by which their object can be accomplished, and have failed to distinguish the essential and important difference between a nominated Council and a representative Assembly.

The charter of South Australia is not contained in the second section of the Act 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 95, wherein provision is made for the nomination of a Council ; it is contained in the 22d section of the Act, wherein a pledge is given that a constitution shall be conceded. It is to this that the intelligent colonist should look. A constitution has been guaranteed to the colonists of South Australia under the sanction of an Act of Parliament, as soon as their numbers shall amount to 50,000 ; and it behoves the friends of constitutional liberty to remember that party feuds and collisions between the different branches of the temporary Government must have the effect, by making the Colony less attractive, and by checking the stream of immigration, of postponing the acquisition of a representative Government.

We trust your Lordship will excuse the introduction of matter which may perhaps, in a document of this kind, be thought out of place. We are conscious of having, in the arrangements under consideration, acted contrary to the opinions of several ardent friends of South Australia, and we are desirous of showing the reasons which guided us in the course we have adopted.

As preparatory to the introduction of the constitution, which, from the rapid increase of its population, the Colony of South Australia will, at no distant period, be entitled to claim, we would venture to recommend to the favourable consideration of your Lordship the expediency of giving elective municipal institutions to the several towns established, and about to be established, in the Province. The existence of such institutions, possessing the power of local taxation for local purposes, appears to be necessary, in order to give effect to the self-supporting principle upon which the Colony has been established. When the funds for founding a new colony, and for supporting it during the infancy of its progress, are advanced by the parent country, the Government may apply these funds to needful works of local improvement in one district, without injury to others. But the case is widely different in a colony which receives no aid from the parent country, and in which the whole of the sums expended in its first formation must be charged upon its future resources. Were the Commissioners to raise a loan for opening sewers and constructing bridges in Adelaide, the inhabitants of the present town of Kingscote, and of the projected towns at Encounter Bay and Port Lincoln, on the Lake, and on the Murray, would ultimately be compelled to pay, in proportion to their contributions to the general revenue of the Province, for local improvements, in the advantages of which they could have no participation. In point of fact, the business of supplying the funds required for local improvements, and of distributing these funds in equitable proportions amongst the different districts of an extensive Colony, becomes a task which a Board of Commissioners residing in this country can scarcely be expected adequately to perform ; nor should we feel ourselves justified, while charged with the responsibility of carrying out the self-supporting principle upon which the Colony is founded, in delegating to the general Government the power of undertaking costly local improvements at the expense of the funds at our disposal. The execution of local improvements, by local authorities, with their own local funds (a course of proceeding which experience has proved to be expedient and economical even in this country), appears to be peculiarly required in a remote and self-supporting colony. It is for these reasons, among others, we request permission to submit, for the favourable consideration of your Lordship, the expediency of giving to the towns of South Australia municipal institutions conferring those powers of local self-government which are usually exercised in the corporate towns of the parent country.

We would recommend, that the towns in South Australia respectively, as they acquire a population of 2,000, may, upon application to the Governor and Council

Municipal Corporations.

*Qualification
2000 popn*

Council of the Province, obtain a municipal constitution, consisting of a Common Council of at least 15 members, a body of Aldermen of at least three members, and a Mayor; the Common Council to be elected by the rate-payers, the Aldermen by the Council, and the Mayor by the Aldermen. And in order to counteract the tendency to exasperated party feeling which is sometimes found to exist in small communities, as well as to make timely provision against the arbitrary power which under popular governments the majority exercise over the minority, we would further venture to recommend, that the municipal elections may be so conducted that a majority of the rate-payers may not have the power to exclude the minority from returning their due proportion of members to the Common Council. In order to accomplish this desirable object, it is proposed that the municipal elections shall be conducted in the following manner. When the number of which the Common Council may consist is determined, and the number of electors ascertained, then the electors shall, by voluntary classification, form themselves into as many equal electoral sections or quorums as there are members to be elected; and each of these equal quorums shall, provided they can agree upon a unanimous vote, return one member to the Common Council. By this mode of election, parties will bear the same proportion to each other in the Council which they may bear in the elective body. And the minority will be secure of being fairly and fully represented. In whatever might be the numbers of Common Council-men to be chosen, 15 or 20 or 30, a minority consisting of a 15th or a 20th or a 30th of the whole electoral body might form themselves into an electoral quorum, and return a member of their own party. A minority sufficient to form two of the equal quorums into which the electors might be divisible would be able to return two members to advocate their principles, and so on. And we would further recommend, that the Aldermen be elected by the Council in the same manner that the Council is elected by the rate-payers; that the election of Councillors, Aldermen and Mayor shall take place once in three years, and that the Mayor and Aldermen shall be *ex-officio* magistrates within the municipality.

We have, &c.

(signed)

ROBT TORRENS, Chairman.

WILLIAM ALEX^R MACKINNON.

WILLIAM HUTT.

SAMUEL MILLS.

JACOB MONTEFIORE.

JOSIAH ROBERTS.

EDWARD BARNARD.

JAMES PENNINGTON.

GEORGE PALMER, JUN^R.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Normanby,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies.

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

Appendix, No. 1.

Statement of Ships
which have pro-
ceeded to South
Australia, from
1 Jan. to 31 Dec.
1838.

STATEMENT of the SHIPS which have proceeded to *South Australia*,
from the 1st January 1838

DATE of Departure.	From what Port.	NAME of VESSEL.	TONNAGE.	By whom despatched.	By whom commanded.	EMIGRANTS of the Labouring Class.			
						Adults conveyed by the Emigra- tion Fund.	Adults ineligible for Conveyance by the Emigration Fund, the Charge for whose Passage has been defrayed by other means.		
1838:						M.	F.	M.	F.
Feb. 3	London - -	Rapid - -	130	Commissioners -	Lieut. Field, R.N.	11	-	-	-
" 12	Ditto - -	Henry Porcher -	485	- ditto - -	John Hart -	43	44	-	-
" 13	Ditto - -	Eden - -	523	- ditto - -	W. D. Cook -	68	71	2	-
March 9	Ditto - -	David - -	210	Waddell & Co. -	— Carss -	-	-	-	-
April 2	Ditto - -	Duke of Roxburghe	416	Commissioners -	James Thomson -	22	21	1	-
May 9	Ditto - -	Speculator -	130	- Hill & Wacker- barth.	— Munns -	-	-	-	-
" 10	Ditto - -	Africaine - -	316	Private parties -	M. M'Taggart -	-	-	-	-
" 29	Ditto - -	Pestonjee Bomanjee	595	Commissioners -	— Hill -	62	62	15	3
June 9	Ditto - -	Surry - -	461	- ditto - -	George Sinclair -	28	31	6	1
" 11	Ditto - -	Winchester -	400	- ditto - -	— Salmon -	27	23	-	-
" 17	Ditto - -	David Witton -	270	- Tinkler & Han- cock.	A. Wright -	-	-	-	-
" 28	Kirkaldy Roads	Catherine Jameson	307	Private parties -	Wm. Hutchinson -	2	2	10	2
July 22	London - -	Rajasthan - -	601	Commissioners -	Duncan Ritchie -	61	63	10	3
" 25	Ditto - -	Lloyds - -	402	- ditto - -	Edward Garrett -	49	56	11	3
August 12	Ditto - -	Mona - -	200	Private parties -	H. Rowlands -	-	-	-	-
" 13	Ditto - -	Glenalvon - -	300	- ditto - -	— Marshall -	-	-	-	-
" 26	Liverpool - -	Dorset - -	99	W. F. Porter, Esq.	John Bishop -	2	1	-	-
" 26	Ditto - -	Porter - -	252	- ditto - -	W. F. Porter -	8	6	-	-
Sept. 4	London - -	Prince George -	482	Commissioners -	John Young -	62	61	6	2
" 13	Dundee - -	Indus - -	422	Private parties -	W. Clark -	7	5	-	-
" 10	London - -	Resource - -	417	Commissioners -	William Boyle -	54	58	3	-
" 26	Ditto - -	Platina - -	300	Private parties -	Thomas Wellbank	20	26	2	1
October 4	Liverpool - -	Orleana - -	648	- ditto - -	— Duncan -	13	13	11	3
" 10	London - -	- Katherine Stew- art Forbes.	457	- ditto - -	Alfred Fell -	15	15	-	-
" 31	Ditto - -	Thomas Harrison	355	- ditto - -	E. M. Smith -	16	20	5	6
Nov. 5	Ditto - -	D'Auvergne -	440	Commissioners -	P. Le Huguet -	41	40	1	1
" 14	Liverpool - -	Fairfield - -	434	Private parties -	Robert Abbott -	21	20	1	1
" 22	Greenock - -	Welcome - -	293	- ditto - -	Alexander Ritchie	11	11	-	-
" 24	London - -	Planter - -	348	- ditto - -	— Beasley -	20	27	8	2
Dec. 5	Ditto - -	Buckinghamshire	1,468	Commissioners -	William Moore -	124	131	21	2
			12,161			787	807	113	30

Labouring class - - - - -

Superior class - - - - -

Superior class children - - - - -

APPENDIX.

Appendix, No. 1.

together with the Number of Labouring Emigrants and Cabin Passengers,
to the 31st December 1838 inclusive.

No. 1.

Statement of Ships
which have pro-
ceeded to South
Australia, from
1 Jan. to 31 Dec.
1838.

Children, the Charge for whose Passage has been defrayed partly by the Emigration Fund, and partly by other means.		Children, the Charge for whose Passage has been defrayed entirely by other means.		Children under One Year old, for whose Passage no Charge is made by the Owners.		Persons of a superior Class, whose Passage is not defrayed by the Emigration Fund.		Children of a superior Class.	TOTAL of the whole.	When arrived in the Colony.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			1838:
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	14	June 21
17	12	-	-	6	5	6	4	4	141	July 1
37	28	-	-	8	4	7	2	1	228	" 24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" 16
10	7	-	-	1	1	14	4	3	84	" 28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sept. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	August 17
25	30	1	2	5	7	9	5	4	230	October 12
8	12	-	-	2	2	12	4	-	106	" 11
18	19	-	-	4	7	10	3	10	121	" "
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	4	1	-	-	5	1	3	30	
28	18	2	3	9	4	15	6	7	229	
24	30	-	-	3	4	1	-	-	181	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	10	
2	1	-	-	-	-	5	4	-	26	
24	21	-	-	8	11	3	-	-	198	
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	22	
35	41	-	-	8	5	4	1	2	211	
16	17	-	-	2	2	7	6	6	105	
1	1	-	-	1	-	30	7	15	95	
3	1	-	-	-	-	28	12	9	83	
18	18	-	1	3	2	9	2	3	103	
18	25	1	3	9	5	9	6	11	170	
11	8	-	-	1	3	28	12	9	115	
1	2	-	-	1	-	12	4	2	44	
14	18	-	-	4	-	9	3	1	106	
71	77	3	-	20	14	25	8	6	502	
381	386	11	10	96	76	258	98	101	3,154	

Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
1,388	1,309	2,697
258	98	356
-	-	3,053
-	-	101
GRAND TOTAL	-	3,154

(signed) H^y Capper, Emigration Clerk.

No. 2.

Report of Protector
Aborigines

Appendix, No. 2.

COPY of the last REPORT of the PROTECTOR of the ABORIGINES to the
COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

Sir,

Adelaide, July 1, 1838.

I HAVE to request you will present to his Excellency the following Quarterly Report from the 1st of April to the 30th June inclusive.

I regret to state that on the 9th of April a circumstance occurred which threatened to produce a rupture between the colonists and the Aborigines. A native, suspected of the murder mentioned in my last Report, but of whose guilt no satisfactory evidence has yet been obtained, was chased by some emigrants until he took refuge in a tree, and would probably have fallen a victim to their excited feelings, had he not been protected from them, and conducted to prison, by a party of marines. The other native, who was alike suspected, was afterwards put into prison. Some time afterwards the native, known as "Captain Mitchell," went to the prison, said it was he who speared the master of the "Giraffe," and asked to be put in irons. The marines, having no authority to do so, refused, and he came to me at Government House, with Cronk, my interpreter, for the same purpose. He stated that he threw the spear, because his brother had been seized and imprisoned unjustly; and in consideration of his willingness to undergo punishment, and his promises of future good conduct, he was ordered to be confined in irons four days only, when he voluntarily walked back to the prison, and was released at the end of the time specified. Early on the morning of the 17th April, the two men, who were heavily ironed, escaped, carrying with them the bolt, shackles and padlock, by which they were fastened together. They have not been retaken, nor has any further information been elicited which can lead to their conviction. The only other man it has been found necessary to punish was imprisoned for stealing a loaf. With the exception of the above cases, and a very few charges against unknown persons of spearing sheep or lambs, nothing has occurred to disturb the harmony existing between the two populations. On the contrary, the attachment between the colonists and those natives properly belonging to the districts of Adelaide, Onkaparinga and Encounter Bay is daily more perceptible; and those of the neighbouring groups, who occasionally appear amongst us, evince a greater degree of familiarity at every visit.

I have much pleasure in announcing that the Aborigines location is sufficiently advanced to admit of the occupation of the 12 huts, and the natives express great gratification in the possession of them. The interpreter is settled on the spot, a garden is in preparation, and rations of biscuit are twice a day distributed to whatever persons choose to apply for them. Sugar and rice are occasionally supplied; and old garments of every description are generally bestowed upon the natives by the colonists. The progress of the school has been retarded by the melancholy death of Captain Bromley, who was found drowned in the river on the 7th of May. I have not since met with any person fitted for the office, and who would accept of it at the present salary. In the meantime, however, many natives, especially children, are becoming acquainted with a great number of English words, and are very eager to learn the names of every thing which attracts their attention. But their general indifference to whatever is valued by civilized man, whether it be clothing, the luxuries of food and comfortable habitations, or the more worthy gratifications of the intellect, makes it no easy matter to stimulate them to that degree of industry necessary for acquiring such advantages; and the salubrious climate of their native land predisposes very considerably to this indolent condition of mind and body.

Viewing this as the grand obstacle to their civilization, and making allowance for all others which oppose so desirable an end, I am impressed with the thorough conviction, that the only means which can be permanently successful is, first to teach them the simple and sublime doctrines of Christianity; and that to begin by any other method, is truly to commence at the wrong end. The success of such an undertaking promises to be the more certain, in that the Aborigines do not appear to be attached to any superstitions, of whose influence it would be previously necessary, and perhaps difficult, to divest them. Their minds rather seem to be in that unoccupied condition which capacitates them for receiving impressions of whatever may be presented to them in a sufficiently interesting form.

Entertaining this opinion, I cannot but believe that the arrival of a special missionary for the Aborigines would be the greatest benefit which can be bestowed upon them; and there can be little doubt that, aided, as he would be, by the co-operation of the Protector, and immediately put in possession of as much of the different dialects as is now known, without having to overcome the first difficulties of acquiring an unwritten, and therefore variable language, his progress would be commensurate with the wishes of those who look upon the Aborigines of South Australia as fellow members of the great human family.

I have, &c.,

(signed) William Wyatt,

Protector of the Aborigines
(*ad interim*).To the Honourable the Colonial Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Appendix, No. 3 (A.)

Sir,

Somerset House, 17th October 1837.

IN reply to your question as to the rate of progress which may reasonably be expected from the surveyors employed by you in South Australia, I beg to state that, according to the nature of the ground, each surveyor should, in my opinion, be expected to produce from 100 to 200 acres per diem. According to this estimate, the party named in the list which you left with me (exclusive of the Surveyor-general and Deputy-surveyor) might be expected to survey from 700 to 1,400 acres a day, or from one to two square miles.

And, making every allowance for training such of the party as are not already proficient, I should expect the district which you state to be first required (of 150 square miles) to be completed probably in four months, and certainly within six months, from the date of its commencement.

I am, &c.,

(signed)

Robt. K. Dawson, L. R. E.,

Assistant Tithe Commissioner.

To Rowland Hill, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 3.
Captain Dawson's
Opinion on Sur-
veying Corps, and
Secretary's Letter
directing attention
thereto.

Appendix, No. 3 (B.)

Sir,

South Australian Colonization Office, Adelphi Terrace,
October 19, 1837.

SEVERAL private letters from the Colony having stated that, in all probability, a very inconvenient delay would arise in the completion of the preliminary surveys, the Commissioners, with a view to determining whether it would be desirable or not to increase the surveying corps, directed me to submit a statement of its strength, and of the probable extent of the preliminary surveys, to Lieutenant Dawson of the Royal Engineers, a gentleman eminently qualified to form a correct opinion. Enclosed is a copy of Lieutenant Dawson's statement, which I have been directed to transmit to you, with an instruction that you will immediately lay it before Colonel Light.

You will observe that, in the opinion of Lieutenant Dawson, the preliminary surveys ought to have been completed before the present time; with reference to such surveys, therefore, it is manifestly unnecessary to appoint additional officers; and as there is no prospect, for a long time, of a demand for land exceeding the powers of the surveyors, the Commissioners have determined not to make any further appointments.

I have to add, that Lieutenant Dawson is fully aware of the inefficiency of certain of the surveyors.

Enclosed is a copy of a Report from Lieutenant Dawson, R. E., to the Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, on the nature, scale and construction of the plans required for the Tithe Commutation Act, which, the Commissioners are of opinion, will be useful to Colonel Light.

I remain, &c.

(signed)

Rowland Hill,

Secretary.

To James Hurtle Fisher, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(A.)

Appendix, No. 4 (A.)

Sir,

Adelaide, 7th March 1837.

HAVE the goodness to inform me what length of time it will occupy to complete the survey of the preliminary country sections, and at what time it will be probable you will be able to commence upon that survey.

I am, &c.

(signed)

J. H. Fisher.

Colonial Commissioner.

To Wm. Light, Esq.,
Surveyor-general, Adelaide.

No. 4.
Correspondence on
Survey of Preli-
minary Country
Sections, with
Estimate of Instru-
ments.

No. 4.

Correspondence on
Survey of Preliminary
Country Sections, with
Estimate of Instruments.

Appendix, No. 4 (B.)

Sir,

Adelaide, 3d April 1837.

IN answer to your letter requesting to know the time it will occupy to complete the survey of the preliminary country sections, and the probable time of commencing this survey, I have to state, that I shall be ready to commence in about eight days; but as to the time it will occupy, it is impossible for me to form any estimate, as it depends upon the nature of the country to be surveyed, and the abilities of those employed.

I very much regret the inefficiency of the surveying department, both as to number and capability, and fear the time of surveying the country sections will be much longer than the owners of the land orders have any idea of.

In order to carry on the survey, a bullock-car, or some other carriage, will be required to attend each party, with provisions, tents, and other necessities.

I am, &c.

To the Honourable J. H. Fisher,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *W^m Light*,
Surveyor-general.

Appendix, No. 4 (C.)

Sir,

Adelaide, 12th April 1837.

WE, the undersigned landowners, and their representatives in the Colony, beg to address you upon a subject which appears to us of the most vital importance to our interests and to the general prosperity.

We have for some time seen with great anxiety the insufficiency of the body of officers and men under the Surveyor-general for effecting the necessary survey of the preliminary country sections in a reasonable time, and we take the liberty of respectfully, but earnestly soliciting you to take such steps as you may consider best calculated to relieve us from our present fears, and to prevent those evils to the Colony which we foresee will result from delay. We believe that the impression was general amongst land-owners and intending emigrants, previous to the departure of the first body of surveyors from England, that 12 months would not elapse from the period of its landing in South Australia before the purchasers of the first sold land would be able to enter into possession of their properties; eight months are passed, and the country survey is not commenced.

We feel convinced that you will appreciate the motive for our troubling you with the present letter, and that you will give this matter your most serious attention; and we hope you will concur with us in regarding such an increase of the survey department as will enable the Surveyor-general to effect the preliminary surveys in not more than six months from the present time, only as an act of justice to the first purchasers, and due consideration for the interest of those who may have bought land subsequently.

We have, &c.

(signed)	<i>John Morphet</i>	- for self and others	-	117	sections.
	<i>John Brown</i>	- - - ditto	-	18	"
	<i>Edward Stephens</i> , for the South Australian				
	Company and others	- - -	-	110	"
	<i>Tho^s Gilbert</i>	- for self and others	-	1	"
	<i>Rob^t Gouger</i>	- - ditto	-	24	"
	<i>Osmond Gilles</i>	- - ditto	-	33	"
	<i>William Finke</i>	- - -	-	1	"
	<i>Stephen Blunden</i>	- - -	-	1	"
	<i>Cha^s Man</i>	- - -	-	2	"
	<i>Cha^s Berkeley</i>	- - -	-	1	"
	<i>Bingham Hutchinson</i>	- - -	-	5	"
	<i>John Barton Hack</i> , for self and others	-	-	3	"
	<i>Boyle Travers Finniss</i>	- - -	-	2	"
	<i>George Lewis</i>	- - -	-	1	"
	<i>W. Williams</i>	- - -	-	1	"
	<i>W^m Wyatt</i>	- - -	-	2	"

Appendix, No. 4 (D.)

No. 4.
Correspondence
on Survey of
Preliminary
Country Sections,
with Estimate of
Instruments.

Sir,

Adelaide, 14th April 1837.

I SEND you herewith a copy of a letter I yesterday received, signed by the most considerable and influential proportion of the landed proprietors, or their agents, on the subject of the survey of the preliminary sections. The subject is one of vast importance, not only as affecting the interests of those who have become purchasers of land, but of such also as may be coming out to the Colony under the fair expectation arising out of the regulations for the sale of land issued in England, that they will find the surveys so far advanced, that they may obtain an immediate supply of land equal to their wants. I am most anxious that the wishes of the parties who have subscribed the letter to which I have referred, should be complied with, feeling the entire justice of their representations, so that I will readily concur in or adopt the best plan which can be suggested for effecting the object, and I shall be obliged by your immediate consideration of the subject, and pointing out to me what course would, in your estimation, be the best to answer the desired end. In your letter of the 3d instant, you state, that it is impossible for you to form any estimate as to the time it will occupy to complete the survey of the preliminary sections, as it depends on the nature of the country to be surveyed, and the abilities of those employed; and that you very much doubt the inefficiency of the department, both as to number and capacity. The latter is an evil which may be remedied, and must be so if the interests of the Colony are
*
by reason of it. I will thank you, therefore, to inform me in what respect the survey department is inefficient as it is at present constituted, and what accession of strength you consider necessary to enable you to complete the preliminary country surveys within the time specified in the letter before referred to, assuming the country to be surveyed to be such in its nature as you have already seen.

I am, &c.

Wm. Light, Esq.,
Surveyor-general, Adelaide.

(signed) *J. H. Fisher*, Colonial Commissioner.

* A blank in the copy transmitted to the Colonization Commissioners.

Appendix, No. 4 (E.)

Sir,

Adelaide, 15th April 1837.

I HAVE deeply considered and felt the anxieties of the landowners; and no one can regret more than I do the disappointment that must attend them, as well as all who may soon arrive with expectation of possessing their lands soon after landing; but the insufficient state of the surveying department, as it is at present, renders such a thing quite impossible. I consider Mr. Kingston and Mr. Finniss as the only two that are competent to take charge of a party, and conduct a survey. Mr. Ormsby has come out with strong recommendations; but as his abilities in the detached survey have not yet been tried, I cannot say what assistance he may give. Mr. Pullen is employed at the harbour, and I shall require his assistance there as soon as I commence my work there. Mr. Jacob, although educated as a land-surveyor, has been only accustomed to the common survey of farms, &c. Mr. Cannan is young, but I am informed by Mr. Finniss is a very promising assistant, and may soon be made useful by himself. Assuming the country to be of the nature we have already seen, to complete the survey of the preliminary country sections within the time specified in the letter you have enclosed to me, we should have an addition to the present establishment, officers, men and field equipments, according to the accompanying statement. In this statement you will perceive there is no mention of the medical department: as the surveys extend to Kangaroo Island and Encounter Bay, the parties sent will be absent for some considerable time, and it would be necessary that surgeons should accompany them.

I therefore propose that Dr. Wright and Mr. Woodford be continued in the service. The latter gentleman I landed at Rapid Bay from the brig to attend the party on shore, as they were so much more numerous than our ship's company, and he has ever since been employed, as I hear, attending the surveying labourers and others.

I beg to add also, that of the tools, &c. ordered by me at the Tower for the surveying party, very few are to be seen, the demand for these articles being such that they have been seized on by different parties not entitled to them, on their landing (I believe). We, therefore, require a large supply of them, as well as tents, those brought being not only too few in number, but, from constant use, in so much blowing weather, are now almost useless.

I remain, &c.

The Hon. J. H. Fisher,
Resident Commissioner.

(signed) *Wm Light*, Surveyor-general.

Appendix, 4 (F).

RETURN of the MEANS REQUIRED, and of the MEANS DISPOSABLE, to complete the PRELIMINARY SURVEYS in a reasonable Time, enclosed in the preceding Letter.

FOR WHAT PURPOSE REQUIRED.	ACRES to be surveyed.	DETAIL.												REMARKS.
		Officers.	Men.	Carts.	Drays.	Oxen.	Tents.	Theodolites.	Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Compasses.	Chains.	Telescopes.	Tools.	
The preliminary surveys, 437 sections, of 134 acres each, with the addition of 1,000 acres (about the quantity of land sold since), will, in round numbers, amount to 60,000 acres. To give the purchasers of 60,000 acres a fair selection, there must be surveyed at least 100,000 acres - - - -	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<p>- - The surveys are independent of this estimate.</p> <p>* Some men are indispensably employed in their trades, some attending on officers, some constantly ill, and some are frequently absenting themselves.</p> <p>† All the tents are nearly worn out.</p> <p>‡ Two theodolites have already been purchased in addition; the large one being fit to use on certain occasions only, and not in the field.</p> <p> One telescope has been lost since our landing.</p>
The right of pasturage on 60,000 acres, at two square miles the section of 80 acres, will cover an extent of country amounting to 960,000 acres, which ought at least to be mapped down - - - -	960,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
To accomplish the survey of 100,000 acres, with the intended roads leading to each section, in a reasonable time (say six months), there must be 12 surveying parties in the field: these will require 12 surveyors capable of conducting parties	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A	
In order to meet casualties in the field, and the various duties to be performed, each party must consist of 12 men	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	pro-	
To carry water, provisions, stores, &c., each party must be provided with a light cart and two oxen - - - -	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	per	
In addition, in order to plant the parties on the ground they are to survey, two strong carts of four oxen each - -	-	-	-	-	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	sup-	
Each party should have a theodolite, telescope, pocket-sextant, pocket-compass and chain - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	ply.	
Four tents will be necessary for each party; one for the officer, one store-tent, and two for the men - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-	-	-	-		
To meet casualties - - - -	-	-	56	2	1	12	12	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL - - -	1,060,000	12	200	14	3	44	60	12†	12	12	12	12		
Effective Force disposable - - - -	-	3	20*	4	-	-	†	6	3	3	12	3		
Addition required - - - -	-	9	180	10	3	44	60	7	9	9	6	9		

To the above, one drawing-clerk is absolutely necessary, there being no one sufficiently competent amongst the junior officers of the present establishment.

Adelaide, April 15, 1837.

(signed) W^m Light, Surveyor-general.

Appendix, No. 4 (G.)

ESTIMATE by the COLONIZATION COMMISSIONERS, of Instruments, &c. required by Colonel *Light*, according to his Letter to the Resident Commissioner, dated 15 April 1837.

No. 4.
Correspondence
on Survey of
Preliminary
Country Sections,
with Estimate of
Instruments.

	£.	s.	d.
7 Theodolites - - - - -	168	-	-
9 Pocket Sextants - - - - -	42	10	6
9 Prismatic Compasses - - - - -	42	10	6
12 Chains - - - - -	12	12	-
9 Telescopes - - - - -	35	2	-
6 Perambulators - - - - -	50	-	-
48 Round Tents - - - - -	360	-	-
12 Field Officers' Tents - - - - -	180	-	-
Tools of various kinds - - - - -	150	-	-
14 Carts - - - - -	210	-	-
3 Drays - - - - -	60	-	-
44 Oxen - - - - -	1,100	-	-
	£.	2,411	3 -
Instruments already sent out - - - - -	-	400	- -
	£.	2,811	3 -

Say 3,000*l.*, and allow interest, wear and tear at 30 per cent. per annum.

SALARIES of present Staff:

Surveyor-general - - - - -	400	-	-
Deputy Surveyor - - - - -	200	-	-
6 Assistant Surveyors - - - - -	600	-	-
2 Junior Assistants - - - - -	100	-	-
	£.	1,300	- -
9 Additional Assistants - - - - -	-	1,800	- -
200 Labourers - - - - -	-	10,000	- -
Interest, wear and tear of instruments - - - - -	-	900	- -
Per Annum - - - - -	£.	14,000	- -
Six Months - - - - -	£.	7,000	- -

And for 100,000 acres which Colonel *Light* proposes to survey with this force in six months will be 1*s.* 5*d.* per acre; or for 58,558 acres to be selected by the preliminary purchasers will be 2*s.* 4½*d.* per acre.

N.B.—Rations of officers not included.

Appendix, No. 5 (A.)

South Australian Company, 19, Bishopsgate-street,
London, 13th November 1837.

Sir,

I AM instructed by the board of directors of this company to acquaint you, that by the recent arrival of the "*Rapid*," they are in the receipt of despatches from South Australia, which compel them reluctantly to complain against the Colonization Commissioners and the colonial authorities.

It is now nearly two years since the large extent of land in that Province, owned by the company, was bought and paid for, upon the express understanding that early possession was to be given; it is nearly two years since the departure of the first portion of their servants, who by the last accounts had been in the Colony nearly 12 months, and who were then unable to occupy one single acre of country land, and had little prospect of doing so for a considerable time longer.

Relying on early possession of their lands, the company have, to the present time, been forwarding numerous bodies of officers and labourers, with large quantities of stores, at an expense of many thousand pounds, and are paying weekly very large sums in wages, so that they will sustain a serious loss for want of a proper field for their employment; they have also sent out several farmers, with their men, as tenants, and have concluded contracts with others, never expecting any impediment to the immediate cultivation of the soil: these people, with a limited capital, inadequate of itself to their support, must be totally ruined if delay ensue. It is not for this company to charge the blame upon individual parties; but

No. 5.
Letter on delay
in completion of
Preliminary Sur-
veys, with Reply
thereto.

No. 5.
Letter on delay in
completion of
Preliminary Sur-
veys, with Reply
thereto.

they must observe, and they do it with respect, their representations are facts, and facts for which the superior authorities are responsible. The directors, however, feel assured that your Board will see the propriety of prompt attention to this alarming state of the Colony, and they would suggest, as topics for consideration, among other remedies by the Commissioners, that the surveying staff should be immediately increased; that, to save the lengthened period required for an accurate survey, it should, in the first instance, be of the running kind, upon the understanding, that after the location of the settlers, a final and more accurate one should be made, and any errors on either side rectified.

That as fast as any lands are surveyed, the holders of the original land orders should be allowed to select therefrom, according to their right of choice.

That the company should be put in immediate possession of the land at Kangaroo Island, on which they have commenced their operations, and be allowed to select any further quantity they may wish.

That the Colonization Commissioners should embrace the earliest opportunity of sending out large bodies of labourers to meet the wants of the settlers.

The directors feel it due to the interests of their shareholders to observe, that, having reason to apprehend the company may suffer very considerable loss from this delay, they may be obliged to seek compensation for all the damages it may cause them.

You would perhaps favour me with an outline of the remedial measures proposed by the Commissioners, as soon as they have decided thereon; and assuring you of the readiness of the Company to co-operate, if possible, in any plan by which the welfare of the Colony may be promoted,

I am, &c.

R. Hill, Esq., &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Edmund J. Wheeler*, Manager.

Appendix, No. 5 (B.)

South Australian Colonial Office,
November 18, 1837.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE laid before the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia Mr. Wheeler's letter of the 13th instant, with reference to the slow progress of the surveys, the evils resulting therefrom, and the measures which you recommend for effecting, in a short time, such a survey as will enable the holders of the preliminary land orders to select their country sections.

The Commissioners are well aware of the evils which must result from any delay in the selection of lands, and they at once admit that the surveys have not been conducted with that rapidity which the settlers had a right to expect, and which the Commissioners had intended to secure. They are of opinion, however, that the view taken in Mr. Wheeler's letter of the extent of delay is an erroneous and exaggerated one, and, in support of this opinion, they have only to call your attention to the conditions of the Act of Parliament, which rendered it imperative that the lands in question should be sold, not only before any survey could possibly have taken place, but before a single surveyor could be appointed, or a single shilling expended in preparation. The holders of the preliminary land orders made their purchases in the full knowledge of these facts. The low price of land, the right of first choice, and the included town acre, were, however, advantages which, in their estimation, more than counterbalanced the disadvantage of the unavoidable delay; and that they judged wisely, and have no reason whatever to regret having embarked their capital, notwithstanding that the delay has been greater than was anticipated, is proved by the present high price (considerably more than double the first cost) of the original land orders.

With respect to the early departure of your servants; as that departure took place before even the surveyors left this country, and six months before the departure of the Governor, the Commissioners take it for granted that you had objects in view, independent of the occupation of your land. The Commissioners were in no respect parties to such an arrangement, and are therefore in no degree responsible for the results.

With reference to the circumstances which have led to the unfortunate delay in the surveys, the Commissioners do not consider that they are as yet fully explained. The Commissioners did every thing in their power to guard against the evil. They intrusted the direction of the surveys to a gentleman of high reputation; they supplied him with all the instruments and tools which he required; they took his advice as to the number of subordinate officers and labourers, and they even made a considerable addition to both, after they had been pronounced sufficient by the Surveyor-general.

Having thus secured, as they believed, an amply sufficient surveying party, the Commissioners did not consider themselves justified in increasing the charges on the Colony by further appointments.

On hearing, from private sources, rumours that the surveys were not proceeding with the desired rapidity, and before any distinct statement to that effect had been made by yourselves or other land-owners, the Commissioners submitted a statement of the surveying strength, and of the work to be performed, to a gentleman of high reputation as a scientific surveyor, Captain Dawson, R. E., whose report fully confirmed their own opinion of the sufficiency of the surveying staff. And it may be here mentioned, that, since the arrival of Mr. Kingston, Captain Dawson, availing himself of that gentleman's knowledge of the country,

country, has re-considered his report, and has confirmed and strengthened his first conclusions. A copy of Captain Dawson's report was transmitted to the Colonial Commissioner by the "Lord Goderich," with instructions to call the attention of the Surveyor-general to it, as a means of preventing further delay, in case the rumours which have reached the Commissioners should prove correct.

With reference to the present emergency, the Commissioners, again availing themselves of Captain Dawson's valuable aid, have adopted a course similar to that suggested in Mr. Wheeler's letter. Instructions will be despatched by the next vessel for effecting a running survey, on a plan which, although sufficiently accurate for immediate purposes, may, according to Captain Dawson's estimate, be completed in one month from its commencement, and this without any addition to the present surveying strength, except as respects labourers and instruments. In order, however, to be entirely on the safe side, the Commissioners will immediately appoint two experienced surveyors (directing the Surveyor-general to dismiss the same number of the present officers), and, if they can be obtained, six discharged sappers who have been employed in the Ordnance survey. The Commissioners are also considering the propriety of advancing the salaries of the more efficient surveyors, so as to render the appointment a more desirable one. The present low salaries, contrasted with the high expectations of independent settlers, is probably one cause of the present difficulty.

The necessity, under the circumstances of the case, of effecting a running survey is so obvious, that the Commissioners hope to find that course will have been adopted, without waiting for instructions from England.

As already stated, the Commissioners do not consider the delay in the surveys as having been, as yet, satisfactorily explained; they are, however, inclined to attribute it chiefly to the want of union and vigorous co-operation which unfortunately exists among the superior authorities of the Colony; the effect has been to harass the mind of the Surveyor-general, and to affect some of the subordinate officers in a very mischievous manner. Great allowance must also be made for the peculiar difficulties of the service.

The Commissioners have entered on this full statement because they are at all times ready to explain their conduct to parties who, like yourselves, have a deep interest in the success of the Colony, and because they feel conscious of having zealously discharged the important duties with which Her Majesty's Government has intrusted them.

I am, &c.

(signed) Rowland Hill,
Secretary.

Directors of the South Australian Company.

No. 5.
Letter on delay in completion of Preliminary Surveys, with Reply thereto:

Appendix, No. 6 (A.)

South Australian Colonial Office, Adelphi Terrace,
November 25, 1837.

No. 6.
Instructions to Resident Commissioner, including Minutes of Board of Nov. 15 and 18, 1837.

Sir,

THE Commissioners learn with very great regret and surprise, that, up to the date of your last Despatch (June 1), little progress had been made in the surveys of country lands, and that a very long time was expected to elapse before such surveys could be completed—a time estimated by Colonel Light (with the present surveying staff) at three years.

Assuming, for a moment, the necessity for such an increase of strength as that required by Colonel Light, the Commissioners are of opinion, that such necessity ought to have been distinctly stated as soon as it was discovered. The importance of avoiding all loss of time in preparing the lands for selection, is obvious; the injury to the Colony so serious, that every care should have been taken to secure the remedy with the least possible delay. It is true that Colonel Light has on several occasions complained of the inefficiency of his staff, and has requested that additional surveyors should be sent out; but no distinct application to that effect reached the Commissioners before the arrival of Mr. Kingston, and they could not consider vague and apparently hasty expressions as outweighing Colonel Light's deliberate testimony (though given in anticipation) of the sufficiency of the staff before he left this country, and even before the two last appointments had been made. To remove all doubt on this latter head, the Commissioners have directed me to enclose a copy of my letter to Colonel Light, and his reply of the 14th March 1836. Messrs. Ormsby and Carrington, named in this letter, were subsequently appointed. Mr. Carrington having afterwards resigned, Mr. Cloughton was, on Colonel Light's recommendation, appointed in his stead; so that, although it now appears Mr. Cloughton has left the Colony, there is still one more surveyor than at the date of Colonel Light's letter.

You would learn by my last letter (No. 21, per "Lord Goderich,") that the Commissioners, having heard, through private sources, that the surveys were not proceeding with the required rapidity, adopted measures to ascertain whether or not an increase of surveying strength was required. The report of Captain Dawson, enclosed in that letter, convinced the Commissioners that the strength of the surveying staff was amply sufficient, and they therefore concluded that the report which had reached them must be erroneous.

On the arrival of Mr. Kingston, however, the Commissioners immediately entered on the consideration of the measures to be adopted in the present emergency. They again requested Captain Dawson's assistance. The decision of the board, and the grounds on which that decision rests, will be best evinced by the following extracts from the minutes:—

(B.)

(C.)

No. 6.

Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner, including
Minutes of Board
of Nov. 15 and 18,
1837.

"Nov. 15. Min. No. 15. The secretary reported, that, with reference to the plan of a running survey, and the appointment of additional officers, he had requested Captain Dawson to attend the board. Captain Dawson, with Mr. Kingston, was accordingly called in; and the necessity for a rapid survey of about 150 square miles of land having been explained to him, Captain Dawson was requested to suggest the best mode of effecting such survey, and to state his opinion as to the necessary number of surveyors.

"(a) Captain Dawson replied, that, having had a conversation yesterday with the secretary and Mr. Kingston with reference to the surveys, he had considered a plan, which he proceeded to describe.

"(b) He recommends that the country should be divided into parallelograms, by laying down two sets of parallel straight lines, intersecting each other at right angles; these may run one set north and south, the other east and west. The parallelograms to be of equal size, about a square mile each, but of such dimensions as, after making the necessary allowance for roads, shall subdivide each into four sections of the size required for selection; taking care, however, by a general augmentation (say of five per cent.) to guard against any section being reduced by errors below the proper size.

"(c) The best mode of effecting this will be, in the first instance carefully to lay down two cardinal straight lines, intersecting each other at right angles, about the middle of the district to be surveyed, and then to draw the others at right angles to one or other of these cardinal lines: these lines will check one another, should they be measured with a chain.

"(d) As the lines are run, the points at the angles of the parallelograms should be marked by one set of pickets, and the intermediate points by another, so that they may be readily distinguished.

"(e) The lines should be in the middle of the intended roads with which the parallelograms are to be surrounded. The boundary lines of the land need not be marked, as they would be at a uniform distance from the measured lines.

"(f) Captain Dawson stated, that, assuming the parallelograms to be about a square mile each, a district of 50 square miles would require the admeasurement of 125 linear miles. That one surveyor and four labourers (with such other men as might be necessary for protection, carrying provision, &c.) ought to measure five miles per day, or 115 miles in 23 days, or say four weeks; consequently, that four surveyors, with a proportionate number of labourers, would measure 50 square miles in one week, or 150 square miles in three weeks. This he considers forced work, but not too much for the emergency.

"(g) Mr. Kingston said, that, judging from his experience, even four miles was a sufficient day's work; it was therefore agreed to consider four weeks, instead of three, as the required time for four surveyors.

"(h) Captain Dawson recommended that, in the estimate of the number of surveyors necessary, neither Colonel Light nor Mr. Kingston should be included, but that they should be left at liberty to superintend the operations, and check them by a rough triangulation.

"(i) On referring to Colonel Light's letters, he appeared to consider Messrs. Finniss and Ormsby able surveyors, and Messrs. Jacob and Cannan active and intelligent; consequently that, without including Messrs. Symonds, Neale, Pullen and Hardy, the surveying staff was already sufficiently strong for effecting such a survey as would enable the preliminary purchasers to select their lands in one month, with, perhaps, some further allowance of time, in consequence of the necessity of surveying some land in Kangaroo Island, at Rapid Bay, and elsewhere.

"(k) Captain Dawson suggested that, on the completion of the rough survey, a more accurate admeasurement might be commenced, for the purpose of laying down the natural features of the country. On being reminded of his estimate of the time necessary for such a survey (10th Min., Oct. 18), and on being asked if the information he had subsequently obtained from Mr. Kingston of the nature and difficulties of the country, rendered necessary any modification of that estimate, he replied, that if he altered it at all, it would be to reduce the time, as he found the difficulties less formidable than he had anticipated.

"(l) The wants of future purchasers would, in the opinion of the board, be fully provided for by the extension of the accurate survey. The board did not consider it necessary to make any provision for the immediate survey of the pasture lands.

"(m) After fully considering the opinion of Captain Dawson, with which Mr. Kingston's generally accorded, the board came to the decision, that the present surveying staff was sufficient for the duties to be performed; but bearing in mind the representations from the Colonial Commissioner, the Surveyor-general, the South Australian Company and others, they determined, in order to be quite on the safe side, to make two additional appointments, including that of Mr. Nixon (3d Min., Nov. 11), and it was further determined to advance the salaries of the efficient surveyors, Captain Dawson undertaking to make inquiries, and to advise the board thereon. It was also determined, on the recommendation of Captain Dawson, to select, if possible, six discharged sappers and miners, at salaries of about 50*l.* each, to assist in the surveys.

"(n) The secretary was directed to write to Colonel Colby with reference to the new appointments.

"Nov. 18.

" Nov. 18. Min. No. 1. The secretary laid on the table a copy of the 15th Min. last board, attested by Captain Dawson.

" No. 2. With reference to the 4th Min., Nov. 11th, and 15th Min., last board, a letter of the 17th instant from Captain Dawson was read, relative to the surveyors' salaries, and it was ordered that, with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury, the salaries of the assistant surveyors be advanced from 100*l.* per annum to 120*l.* for the first year, 150*l.* for the second, and 180*l.* for the third year; also that Colonel Light be authorized to put such of the present assistant surveyors as have exerted themselves satisfactorily upon this footing as respects their second and third years. Further, that absolute instructions be given Colonel Light to select the two least efficient of the present staff, exclusive of Mr. Claughton, but inclusive of the junior assistant surveyors, and to remove them from the service.

" November 22. Min. No. 7. Letter read from Mr. G. S. Kingston (20th instant), certifying as to the accuracy of the 15th Min. November 15th, with reference to the 'running survey,' but adding, that, on mature consideration, he considers three linear miles per day as high an average as can be safely reckoned on, and that, allowing for interruptions from weather and unforeseen difficulties, he is of opinion that four efficient and active surveyors, with the necessary number of labourers, ought to complete the required work in two months."

In conformity with the above minutes, the Commissioners have already, on the recommendation of Colonel Colby, appointed Mr. J. R. Nixon, late of the Ordnance Survey, who goes out in the "Trusty," and they will despatch a second surveyor as speedily as possible. They have not yet been able to obtain any sappers; but these also will be got as quickly as possible. Application has been made to the Ordnance Office for such tools, tents, &c., as Mr. Kingston considers necessary, and measures have also been adopted to procure the additional instruments. Part of the tools and instruments will, it is to be hoped, be despatched by the "Trusty," and the remainder by the next opportunity.

The necessity for measures similar to those described above, is so obvious, that the Commissioners hope to find that a running survey has ere this been effected; indeed, Mr. Kingston states, that something of the kind was in contemplation when he left. If, however, on the arrival of this letter, the preliminary surveys should still remain unfinished, the Commissioners direct you will consider the above minutes an instruction to Colonel Light, and that you will lay them before that officer immediately, together with the enclosed addition to the plan of a running survey, which has been prepared by Mr. Kingston, and approved by the board. The Commissioners do not wish to prescribe the details of the plan (among which Mr. Kingston's additions may be included), but they will expect that these details, or others equally judicious, are adopted.

That part of the preceding minutes which has reference to the dismissal of two of the present staff, the Commissioners direct that you and Colonel Light will consider an absolute instruction to be carried into effect, whatever may be the state of the survey. And they further direct, that should any other of the surveyors, whether officers or labourers, continue to neglect their duty in the manner complained of by Colonel Light and Mr. Kingston, they be, without hesitation, dismissed the service.

By the letter of instructions to Colonel Light, dated March 9th, 1836, he is authorized to "suspend or reduce any one on sufficient grounds," and the Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that this authority ought long ago to have been exercised. It is useless for the Surveyor-general to complain to the Commissioners of the neglect or inefficiency of his assistants. The Commissioners, having intrusted him with the above authority, expect that it shall be duly exercised whenever necessary; and they are of opinion that the interests of the individual ought not for a moment to be weighed against those of the colonists generally.

It must be distinctly understood, that whatever surveyors may be retained, will be considered efficient officers, and that the Commissioners will expect a proportionate progress in the surveys; adopting Mr. Kingston's estimate for the running survey (*viz.*, that four officers will effect it in two months, consequently eight in one month), and Captain Dawson's estimate for the more accurate survey.

It appears from Mr. Kingston, that the officers of the survey have been allowed to draw rations when unemployed. The terms on which they were engaged entitled them to rations only when in the field. The Commissioners, therefore, expect that each officer will be charged for the amount of rations drawn when not actively employed.

The Commissioners have made an estimate of the cost of the surveying establishment recommended by Colonel Light. From this estimate (a copy of which is enclosed), you will see that the cost would amount to 1*s.* 5*d.* per acre surveyed, or 2*s.* 4½*d.* per acre sold, that is to say, to more than 20 per cent. on the proceeds of such sales. The average cost of surveying and mapping in England, notwithstanding the superior accuracy required by the greater value of land, and notwithstanding the numerous roads, buildings and fences to be laid down, is stated by Captain Dawson, in the report which accompanied No. 21, at only 9*d.* per acre; while in the United States of America, the cost of surveying public lands is less than 1*d.* per acre. Had Colonel Light made an estimate of the cost of the proposed surveying establishment, the Commissioners are of opinion that he would have been convinced that it was altogether disproportionate to the wants and means of the Colony.

Under the circumstances of the case, the Commissioners cannot but consider it a great mistake to have sent home one of the most efficient officers of the surveying staff. They are not aware that any purpose has been effected by it which might not have been equally well

No. 6.

Instructions to Resident Commissioner, including Minutes of Board of Nov. 15 and 18, 1837.

(D.)

Appendix, No 4.
(G.)

No. 6.
Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner, including
Minutes of Board
of Nov. 15 and 18,
1837.

well accomplished by despatching an exact, well-considered statement of the wants of the surveying party, and perhaps also some intelligent settler to represent the state of the Colony generally. Indeed, the whole proceeding appears to the Commissioners to be hasty and inconsiderate. It was of the utmost importance that the preliminary surveys should have been completed as speedily as possible; and the fact is established beyond all doubt, that there was sufficient strength in the Colony, had energetic measures been adopted as regards the assistant surveyors, to have completed even an accurate survey before Mr. Kingston could possibly reach home; and it is manifest, even from Mr. Kingston's estimate of the time required for a running survey, that he alone, without any other aid than that of the labourers, might have effected such survey in less time than that required for his passage to England and return.

As you will see by the preceding minutes, the Commissioners have not arrived at these conclusions without a careful examination of the facts of the case. It is their wish to do justice to all parties concerned; they adopt with reluctance the impression that there has been neglect or mismanagement, and they are willing to make every allowance for the peculiar difficulties of the service, and for the hinderance and annoyance which appear to have proceeded from a quarter where the Commissioners and their officers were fairly entitled to look for aid and support. But they must not forget that they have important duties to discharge towards the colonists, and towards those who have advanced money on the faith of their vigilant and economical management, and they feel fully assured of the absolute necessity for the most careful economy, activity and energy on the part of all.

Before concluding, the Commissioners direct me to express their hope that some explanation will yet be given which will present the circumstances of the case in a less unfavourable aspect than they now assume.

Appendix, No. 5.
(A.) (B.)

A copy of the correspondence with the South Australian Company has been enclosed, for the purpose of putting you in possession of the Company's views on the subject.

With reference to the future, it is the desire of the Commissioners that Colonel Light should require each subordinate officer to keep a diary, in which to state the work he has performed, and that these diaries should be transmitted, through you, to the board, with Colonel Light's remarks thereon.

Finally, the Commissioners desire me to say, that they have examined the Plan of Adelaide, and have heard Mr. Kingston's explanations, with much satisfaction. They consider the whole arrangement highly creditable to Colonel Light, and they are of opinion that the prices obtained for the town lots furnish most satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which both the plan and the site of Adelaide are held by the colonists.

I remain, &c.

James Hurtle Fisher, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *Rowland Hill.*

P. S.—The Commissioners are of opinion, that, if not already done, it will be necessary for you to adopt immediate steps for preventing the cutting of timber on the public lands. They recommend that you apply to the executive authority to repress this depredation.

Appendix, No. 6 (B.)

Sir,

South Australian Colonization Office,
Adelphi Terrace, 12 March 1836.

IN reference to the letters, one from Captain Mudge, recommending Mr. Octavius Carrington for the appointment of a surveyor, the other from Mr. G. O. Ormsby, of the Ordnance Survey, soliciting a similar appointment, which I laid before you this morning, I have been instructed by the Board to request you will state whether you consider your surveying staff in its present state sufficiently strong or not.

Colonel Light.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Rowland Hill, Secretary.*

Appendix, No. 6 (C.)

Sir,

3, South Molton-street, 14 March 1836.

IN reply to your letter of the 12th instant, I beg to state that the number of the surveying party is at present sufficient; but from the recommendations of Mr. G. O. Ormsby and Mr. Octavius Carrington, I think they will be valuable acquisitions when the inland surveying begins to extend, which may perhaps be the case soon after the arrival of his Excellency the Governor in The Buffalo at South Australia; it may therefore be advisable to allow those gentlemen to embark in that ship, or in some other not long after her departure.

I have the honour, &c.

Rowland Hill, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) *William Light.*

No. 6.

Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner, including
Minutes of Board
of Nov. 15 and 18,
1837.

Appendix, No. 6 (D.)

Sir,

Adelphi Terrace, 17th November 1837.

I BEG leave to submit the accompanying plan for effecting the preliminary survey to the consideration of the board.

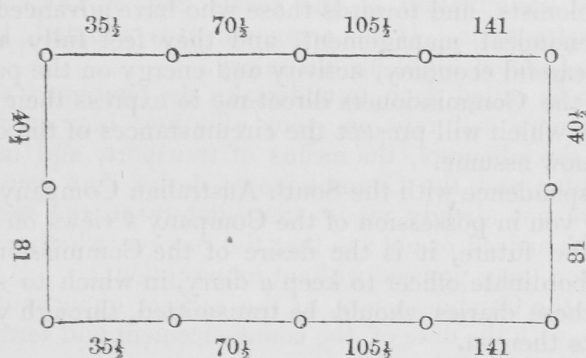
I have, &c.

Rowland Hill, Esq.,
&c. &c. &c.

(signed) G. S. Kingston,
Deputy Surveyor.

PLAN for effecting the Survey of the Preliminary Sections in the shortest possible time, and in such a manner as will facilitate the subsequent subdivision of the unselected portions into Eighty Acre Sections, and also afford space for Roads.

The country shall be laid out in parallelograms, of 141 chains long and 81 chains deep, and permanent marks established at the distances shown in the annexed diagram.



Each of these parallelograms will contain 1,142 acres 16 perches, and half a chain being reserved all round for roads, there will remain 1,120 acres, divided into eight sections, of 140 acres each, which are equivalent to 14 sections of 80 acres.

In this plan it will be seen that the three internal marks where the sections abut on each other are deficient, but these can easily be laid down after the selections have been made.

Half a chain being allowed on each side of the picketed lines, the roads leading to the sections will be one chain wide.

Note.—As it is only in case the entire parallelogram remains unselected that the subsequent subdivision into 80 acre sections can be effected, instructions must be given to the Resident Commissioner as to the mode in which the unselected portions shall be divided: perhaps the better way will be to divide each unselected plot into equal areas, approximating as near as possible to 80 acres.

(signed) G. S. Kingston.

When the sections are situated on the banks of rivers, considerable deviation from the above plan will be necessary. It is advisable that the river should be taken as one of the boundaries of the sections; but as frontage along rivers will be exceedingly valuable, it will be advisable to divide this frontage between the system of parallels cut up by it and the next immediately adjoining. If this plan is adopted, the sections on the banks of rivers will be longer and narrower than the others.

Appendix, No. 6 (E.)

(Extracts.)

South Australian Colonization Office,
31 January 1839.

Sir,

IN order to secure the early completion of the preliminary surveys, the Commissioners considered it necessary to make arrangements for the vigorous prosecution of such surveys on the plan laid down in my despatch of the 25th of November (No. 23), in case Colonel Light should decline to act on the instructions therein contained; they therefore called upon Mr. Kingston to enter into a written engagement to effect the survey of 150 square miles of land in a given time, if on arrival in the colony the management of the surveys should devolve upon him.

The enclosed copy of a correspondence with Mr. Kingston will put you in possession of the facts of the case.

The Commissioners desire that immediately on the receipt of this despatch (unless the preliminary surveys are actually completed) you will act on the arrangement laid down, by addressing a written requisition to Colonel Light, calling on that officer to state in writing, within one week, whether or not he will undertake to effect a running survey of 150 square miles (in addition to what may be then surveyed), on the conditions laid down in my letters

No. 6.
Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner, including
Minutes of Board
of Nov. 15 and 18,
1837.

to Mr. Kingston of the 10th and 24th instant; also to state the extent of land then surveyed.

The Commissioners trust that Colonel Light will not hesitate to pledge himself to the required conditions; but if this should not be done within the week allowed, you are then without delay to inform Mr. Kingston that the superintendence of the surveys has devolved upon him, and that he is thenceforward to adopt the instructions which have from time to time been given to the surveyor-general, and to exercise all the powers which attach to that appointment. You will at the same time inform Colonel Light that his authority as surveyor-general is suspended until the task thus assigned to Mr. Kingston is completed. If Mr. Kingston should not have arrived in the colony by the receipt of this despatch, you will nevertheless act on the instructions herein contained; and in case Colonel Light should decline giving the required pledge, you will instruct him to carry on the running survey in the manner laid down in my despatch of the 25th of November (No. 23) until Mr. Kingston shall have arrived, and shall be ready to take Colonel Light's place.

During the temporary suspension of Colonel Light's authority, it is the wish of the Commissioners that he should be employed (with such necessary assistance as Mr. Kingston may be able to spare) in surveying land at Nepean Bay, and the other secondary sites, as directed by the 13th article of the instructions to Colonel Light, dated 9th March 1836, and in completing that examination of the coasts and of Lake Alexandrina, which is required by the same instructions. If this arrangement is adopted, the Commissioners will be happy to continue to Colonel Light his full salary.

Should Mr. Kingston be called upon to undertake the temporary superintendence of the surveys, the Commissioners will rely on your affording him every possible assistance, especially in procuring the labourers, the means of transport, and in completing the other preliminary arrangements; and the Commissioners desire that you will commence these preparations (if they are not already made) immediately on the receipt of this despatch, whether Mr. Kingston be arrived or not; so that the surveys, whether conducted by Colonel Light or by Mr. Kingston, may proceed without interruption.

You will transmit to the Commissioners, at the earliest opportunity, a full statement of the arrangements made, with the date of the commencement and termination of the survey, and a copy of the whole correspondence.

The Commissioners authorize the superintendent of the running survey, whether Colonel Light or Mr. Kingston, to engage the requisite number of labourers on the best terms he can make, and they recommend that such payment should be not by the day but by the piece. The necessary authority for paying the labourers will be given in No. 4 (Finance).

It was not the intention of the Commissioners to appoint any additional surveyor, but Corporal M'Laren has been so strongly recommended to them, by the officers of the Ordnance Survey, that they have nominated him one of the assistant surveyors, and he is expected to go out by the "Eden."

The surveyors' tools, tents, &c. mentioned in No. 23, with additional instruments, as well as rations for 60 men for 12 months, go out partly in the "Rapid," partly in the "Eden," and part will follow in the next ship. A proper statement of these stores will be found in No. 5.

* * * * *

In justice to Mr. Kingston, the Commissioners think it necessary distinctly to state, that the engagement under which he may possibly be called upon temporarily to succeed Colonel Light was entered upon at the express desire of the Commissioners, and not till they had decided, as an alternative, to send out another gentleman, who had offered to contract for a certain sum to effect the surveys in question, and who would thus absolutely have superseded Colonel Light, at least for a time. The manifest necessity for securing the colonists from the evils of indefinite delay, and the apprehension that Colonel Light might decline the task assigned to him (an apprehension increased by some expressions in his recent letters, from which it would almost appear that he contemplated throwing up his appointment), rendered some decided measure necessary; and the Commissioners were greatly relieved to find when the arrangement which has been made with Mr. Kingston was suggested to them, that the security to the colonists was not necessarily incompatible with the uninterrupted continuance of Colonel Light's services.

I have, &c.

J. H. Fisher, Esq.
Resident Commissioner, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) Rowland Hill, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 7 (A.)

No. 7.
Letters of Colonel
Light and his As-
sistants, announcing
their Resignation.

Sir,

Adelaide, June 22, 1838.

I HAVE this moment received your letter of yesterday, with the copies of Mr. Rowland Hill's letter to you, and the correspondence between that gentleman and Mr. Kingston.

I am allowed one week to consider whether I will undertake a running survey, of 150 square miles, in addition to what may have been surveyed, on conditions laid down in the letters of Mr. Rowland Hill to Mr. Kingston of the 10th and 24th of January last.

In

In reply to your letter I beg to state, that I do not require one week to consider this matter, but say at once that *I will not do it*, and that I despise and condemn the language used by Mr. Rowland Hill.

The subject of the correspondence, &c. &c., between him and Mr. Kingston I shall notice at leisure. In the meantime, I must add, that Mr. Hill's motive is too apparent to be misunderstood.

I am, &c.

(signed)

W^m Light, Surveyor-general.

No. 7.

Letters of Colonel Light and his Assistants, announcing their Resignation.

The Hon. Colonization Commissioners.

Appendix, No. 7 (B.)

Sir,

Adelaide, 2 July 1838.

THE officers of the Survey Department who subscribe this letter, having received intimation that Mr. Kingston is to superintend the surveys of public land in the Colony, have the honour to submit to you their intention to resign their employments as surveyors under the Colonization Commissioners, should such intimation be confirmed.

They beg most respectfully to acquaint you, that they have resolved to act in this manner, not from any opposition to you, or to the authority of the Colonization Commissioners, nor with any view to influence you in the discharge of your duty to them, but solely for the following reasons:—

They consider that, under the difficult circumstances attending the formation of a new colony, and the survey of a new country, without those resources which are at the command of surveyors at home, and in established colonies, every allowance should have been made for want of celerity in their operations; while, instead of that reasonable allowance, and that credit for the work done which they feel conscious of deserving, they have been taunted with incapacity and neglect of duty. In taking this view of their conduct, the Commissioners have acted upon the reports of Mr. Kingston, a man whose scientific fitness either to report upon their qualifications, or to direct their work, they are not disposed to admit, from the experience they have already had of his abilities.

They consider that the Commissioners have done them injustice in alluding to them, as shown in the annexed extract of a letter from them to the Directors of the South Australian Company in London, dated 18th November 1837. They repel with indignation the charge it implies, and feel *scorn* for the man who could exercise so disgraceful an espionage over their private actions. From the date of Mr. Kingston's arrival in London, 7th November 1837, and their previous knowledge of his character, coupled with the fact that the letters of the Colonization Commissioners were, previous to his arrival, encouraging to the surveyors, they attribute this, as well as the unfounded charge of neglect, to his agency.

In addition, the surveyors feel that respect and esteem for Colonel Light, and have that confidence in his skill, that they cannot help expressing resentment at the presumption with which Mr. Kingston has ventured to dictate to him the way in which he should survey, and the ignorant or wilful misrepresentation which must have characterized his statements to the Commissioners, to have caused them to have come to the determination of acting as they have done towards the surveying body.

In conclusion, the surveyors have the honour to state to you, that Mr. Kingston's *unbecoming and ungentlemanly* behaviour to those who had to co-operate with him during the short term he was *supposed* to be assisting Colonel Light in the survey, was probably the cause of that discord which he reported that he perceived in the surveying body, and which he appears to have maliciously attributed to party feeling. This view of the case is confirmed by the unanimity which was apparent from the moment of his departure for England.

We have, &c.

(signed)

B. T. Finniss.

G. O. Ormsby.

W. L. L. Pullen.

William Jacob.

B. Pratt Winter.

John Woodforde, Surgeon Survey.

Alfred Hardy.

John Cannan.

A. F. Lindsay.

H. Nixon.

R. G. Thomas.

The Hon. Colonial Commissioners.

No. 7.
Letters of Colonel
Light and his As-
sistants, announcing
their Resignation.

Appendix, No. 7 (C.)

Sir,

Adelaide, July 4, 1838.

I HAVE received your letter of the 2d instant, informing me, that as I had declined giving you the required pledge for performing a running survey, it had become your painful duty, in obedience to the directions of the Colonization Commissioners, to acquaint me of your having addressed a letter to Mr. Kingston, informing him that the superintendence of the survey has devolved upon him.

I am ready at any time to give over the office, with the maps, instruments, &c. &c., to Mr. Kingston, and have ceased to act on the survey.

To the latter part of your letter, containing an extract from the despatch of Mr. Rowland Hill, before referred to, viz. "During the temporary suspension of Colonel Light's authority, it is the wish of the Commissioners that he should be employed (with such necessary assistance as Mr. Kingston may be able to spare), in surveying land at Nepean Bay, and the secondary sites directed by the 13th article of the Instructions to Colonel Light, dated 9th March 1836, and in completing that examination of the coasts, and of Lake Alexandrina, which is required by the same instructions. If this arrangement is adopted the Commissioners will be happy to continue to Colonel Light his full salary,"—

I beg to reply, that Mr. Rowland Hill may save the Commissioners the expense of my salary (400*l.* per annum), for I will not take office under such insulting conditions.

I am, &c.

Hon. Colonial Commissioner.

(signed) *W^m Light.*

Appendix, No. 8.

No. 8.
Letter to Colonel
Gawler.

No. 85.—Land.

Sir,

South Australian Colonization Office,
Adelphi Terrace, December 2, 1838.

YESTERDAY the Colonization Commissioners received despatches from the Resident Commissioner, dated Adelaide, July 14, stating that the Surveyor-general had resigned, and that his resignation had been followed by that of the greater part of the assistant-surveyors. Under these circumstances, the Commissioners are desirous of placing, and do hereby place in your hands the fullest and most ample powers to re-organize the surveying staff, in whatever manner and to whatever extent may appear to you most expedient, in order to render it efficient, and to remedy, as far as may be practicable, the interruption and delay in the progress of the surveys, which these resignations will have occasioned. Reposing the fullest confidence in your zeal, energy and discretion, the Commissioners will not attempt to fetter or impede the free exercise of your judgment, by prescribing instructions, or by tracing out any particular course of proceeding for your guidance.

The objects to be obtained are, to expedite the surveys, and to place the purchasers of land upon their locations with the least possible delay; and the Commissioners have only to request, that the arrangements which you may make for their attainment may be regarded only as provisional and temporary; so that it may be left open to the board, when fuller information shall be received, to determine upon what scale the surveying staff shall be permanently established. The Commissioners hereby authorize you to incur any additional expense on account of the survey which you may deem essential, whether it be in increasing the strength of the surveying staff from the neighbouring colonies, or in contracting with private surveyors for the rapid execution of any given quantity of work.

The Commissioners cannot but believe that the excited feelings under which Colonel Light has acted have originated in misconception, both as respects the intentions of the board, and as regards the conduct of Mr. Kingston. As respects the intentions of the board, Colonel Light will have received, long before this letter can reach the Colony, the most satisfactory evidence of the estimation in which he has been held. The letters addressed to him by the chairman on the change in the Colonial Government, and the facts that the Commissioners recommended that he should have a seat in the council and that, in a letter subsequently addressed to the Colonial Office, they urged Lord Glenelg to place him at the head of a Commission of Government, consisting of Captain O'Halloran and others, in the event of any delay occurring in the arrival of Colonel Gawler, will, long ere this, have shown to Colonel Light that the intentions of the Commissioners were very different from that of wounding his feelings, or of placing him in a situation of inferiority.

With respect to the conduct of Mr. Kingston, the misconception is extraordinary. Instead of endeavouring to undermine and supplant his superior, that gentleman, in all his communications with the Commissioners, acted towards Colonel Light with scrupulous honour. The circumstances were as follow:—

Before the arrival of Mr. Kingston in the "Rapid," the Commissioners had received frequent communications from the Colony, complaining of the tardy progress of the surveys, and a deputation from the South Australian Company had waited on the board to represent the injury which they and others were suffering, in consequence of their not being put in possession

possession of their land. While the Commissioners were considering the means of remedying these evils, a communication was received from Colonel Light, stating, that with the strength at his disposal, he could not complete the preliminary surveys in less than three years, and asking for an increase of force, which would have swelled the expense of the surveying staff to about 14,000*l.* per annum; and the Commissioners, anxious to expedite the surveys, but reluctant to entail upon the Colony so serious an expense, consulted with Captains Dawson and Robe upon the practicability of effecting a more rapid and economical execution of the work. In conformity with the views and suggestions of these authorities, the Commissioners determined upon adopting the plan of a running survey. Now, when this arrangement was first considered, Mr. Kingston was not in England, and the Commissioners, before communicating with that gentleman upon the subject, were actually in negotiation with other persons to proceed to the Colony, and contract for the completion of a running survey within a given time. Subsequently, as Mr. Kingston arrived as the confidential agent of the Resident Commissioner and Surveyor-general, for soliciting additional surveyors and instruments, the Commissioners considering that it would be more expedient, and less likely to create dissatisfaction, to place the execution of the running survey in the hands of a person already acquainted with the nature of the country, and in the confidence of his superiors in the Colony, directed Mr. Kingston to put himself in communication with Captains Dawson and Robe, and required him to declare whether he would undertake the running survey, in the event of Colonel Light's declining to do so. Mr. Kingston complied with the requisition of the Commissioners reluctantly; and so far from indicating a wish to supplant his superior, repeatedly expressed the desire that he might be relieved from the task which the Commissioners imposed on him by Colonel Light's undertaking the execution of the running survey.

It has been asked how the Commissioners could expect that Colonel Light would consent to act under Mr. Kingston. The question could only have been suggested by another extraordinary misconception. The Commissioners proposed that, in the event of his declining to execute the running survey, Colonel Light should continue as Surveyor-general to examine the lake and its coasts. These arrangements, instead of placing Colonel Light under Mr. Kingston, included a special provision for obviating such a result.

The Commissioners have entered into this detailed explanation in order to place in your hands the means of correcting the misconceptions which have arisen in the Colony on the subject of Mr. Kingston, and of removing the prejudices and allaying the angry feelings which these misconceptions have occasioned. It will be at all times the anxious desire of the Commissioners to contribute towards the promotion of that harmony and cordial co-operation on which the comfort of the settlers and the prosperity of the Colony must so mainly depend.

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. Gawler,
Resident Commissioner, South Australia.
Per "Buckinghamshire."

I have, &c.
(signed) Robert Torrens,
Chairman of the Commission.

Appendix, No. 9.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS by the COLONIZATION COMMISSIONERS for *South Australia* to his Excellency Lieut.-Col. George Gawler, Resident Commissioner in *South Australia*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Delegation of Authority.

1. HER Majesty having appointed you Resident Commissioner for South Australia, the Colonization Commissioners herewith inclose an instrument delegating to you the requisite powers and authorities with respect to the disposal of the public lands of the province of South Australia.

2. In addition to the powers delegated to you by the above-named instrument, the Commissioners hereby give you authority over all officers in the Colony who are appointed, or who may be hereafter appointed by themselves, and empower you to suspend any such officer on sufficient grounds, and to make temporary appointments in their stead, provided that the grounds of the suspension and of the appointment are submitted with as little delay as possible to the Board.

3. Should the officer thus temporarily appointed be confirmed in the situation by the Commissioners he will be entitled to full salary from the date at which he shall have entered on the duties of his office; if not confirmed, he will be entitled to half salary only.

4. The Commissioners having given you authority over the several officers of the Colony, will consider you responsible for their conduct, and will expect you to require, on the part of all, a careful and punctual discharge of their duties, and a rigid observance of the instructions laid down.

5. In the exercise of all the powers and authorities delegated to you, you will be guided by the instructions which the Commissioners may address to you from time to time.

6. If at any time you should be of opinion, that the observance of your instructions will lead to serious evil, you are hereby authorized to make such deviation as you may consider

No. 9.
Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.
(Miscellaneous—
Delegation of
Authority.)

necessary, on condition of your submitting to the Board a full statement of your reasons for so acting with as little delay as possible, as the Commissioners will consider any deviation from your instructions a very strong measure, highly objectionable in itself, and only to be justified on the clearest evidence of its necessity; and as they will hold you entirely responsible for the results, you will be careful fully to investigate the supposed necessity for any departure, and to deviate no further than you consider absolutely unavoidable.

7. In this letter of general instructions, the Commissioners are anxious to call to your recollection the fact, that South Australia is a self-supporting colony, and to impress on your mind the absolute necessity, at all times, of exercising yourself and requiring from others a most rigid economy.

Given at London, this 25th day of May 1838.

(L. S.) By order of the Board,
Rowland Hill, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 10.

No. 10.
Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.
(Sales of Land and
Surveys.)

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS by the COLONIZATION COMMISSIONERS for *South Australia* to his Excellency Lieut.-Col. *George Gawler*, Resident Commissioner in *South Australia*.

LAND, including SALES and SURVEYS.

Sales of Land.

UNDER this head, the duties are to be performed by the Registrar and Colonial Treasurer. (Further instructions with reference to the duties of the treasurer appear under the head "Finance.")

Given in Appendix,
First Annual Re-
port, 1836.

1. Enclosed is a copy of the regulations for the sale of land. In carrying these regulations into effect, you will see that the following objects are at all times secured:—

A. That the surveys of the waste land be so conducted as to afford to purchasers the most extensive choice and the most complete liberty of appropriation, both with respect to quantity and situation.

B. That every possible facility be afforded to settlers, as well principals as agents, coming either from the mother country or from the neighbouring colonies, in acquiring leases of pasturage, without limit as to quantity or situation.

C. That the most perfect fairness and equality be observed amongst the different applicants, whether for the purchase of land or for leases of pasturage.

D. That the fullest and most constant publicity be given within the Colony to all your proceedings as Commissioner of Public Lands; and that you take every opportunity of forwarding to the Board the most complete information on this important subject.

2. That in granting the leases of pasturage, no expectation is held out that the rent will not be advanced on the renewal of such leases. (The proprietors of land contracted to be purchased before the 31st August 1836 are entitled to pasturage at the yearly rent of 10s. per square mile, each being restricted to one square mile of pasturage for every 40 acres so purchased.) With respect to the identical pasture land first selected in virtue of such purchase, the Commissioners have no present intention of raising the price, however frequently the lease of such pasture land or of any part thereof may be renewed; but any stipulation to that effect must be carefully avoided.

3. Should it appear to you at any time that the price of land is too low for the purpose of maintaining a proper supply of hired labour, you will, with as little delay as possible, advise the Commissioners to that effect, laying before them at the same time a full statement of the facts on which your opinion rests.

4. If the Commissioners shall at any time determine to advance the price of land, they will fix the period at which the advance is to take place, so as to admit of your being advised thereof at least two months before such period arrives, in order that the advance of price both at home and in the Colony, may be simultaneous.

5. *Surveys.*—Under this head, the duties are to be performed by the Surveyor-general and his staff.

6. Subject to your approval, the Surveyor-general is authorized to suspend or reduce any member of his staff, on sufficient grounds, which must be submitted with as little delay as possible to the Board; he is also authorized, subject to your approval, to appoint the requisite number of labourers, and to determine their wages.

7. The Surveyor-general must require each subordinate officer to keep a diary in which to state the work he has performed. These diaries must be transmitted through you to the Board, with the Surveyor-general's remarks thereon.

8. When a district is about to be surveyed, you will report such intention to the Governor in Council, and will apply for instructions as to the direction and construction of the roads to be laid out.

9. The lands are to be divided into sections of 80 acres each, of a form convenient for occupation and fencing, with a reserved road adjoining each section. In laying down the division-

division-lines, the Surveyor-General must avail himself, as far as practicable, of the natural boundaries, and provide for such a division of the lands into townships and counties as may hereafter be determined on by the Colonial Government, taking care that all principal stations are permanently marked, and that proper descriptions of such marks are duly recorded. In all surveys the Surveyor-general must reserve, as a public road, all land on the coast within not less than 100 feet of high-water mark; he must also reserve a road at least 66 feet wide along each side of every navigable river, and around every lake or other sheet of water whose surface is not included in the estimated area of the adjoining section or sections.

10. You will see that no lands which the natives may possess in occupation or enjoyment be offered for sale until previously ceded by the natives to the Commissioners, and which cession you are hereby authorized to accept. You will furnish the Protector of the Aborigines with evidence of the faithful fulfilment of the bargains or treaties which you may effect with the Aborigines for the cession of lands, and you will take care that the Aborigines are not disturbed in the enjoyment of the lands over which they may possess proprietary rights, and of which they are not disposed to make a voluntary transfer.

Given at London, this 25th day of May 1838.

By order of the Board.

(L.S.)

(signed) Rowland Hill, Secretary.

No. 10.

Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.
(Sales of Land and
Surveys.)

Appendix, No. 11.

No. 11.

Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.
(Emigration or
Immigration.)

LETTER of INSTRUCTIONS by the COLONIZATION COMMISSIONERS for *South Australia* to his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel *George Gawler*, Resident Commissioner in *South Australia*.

EMIGRATION, or IMMIGRATION.

Given in Appendix,
First Annual Re-
port, 1836.

1. UNDER this head the duties are to be performed by the Emigration Agent.
2. The duties of the Emigration Agent consist chiefly in exercising a superintendence over the labouring emigrants, in affording them gratuitous advice and assistance as regards obtaining employment, in collecting and transmitting information for the use of the Commissioners as to the wants of the colonists with reference to the supply of labour, and as to the customary rates of wages, and in promoting as much as possible the views of the Commissioners expressed in the regulations for labourers wishing to emigrate to South Australia, a copy of which is enclosed.
3. On the arrival of any ships conveying emigrant labourers in the Colony, this officer must immediately go on board, and ascertain whether the agreement with the owners, with reference to diet and accommodation on the passage, has been strictly observed, and whether the treatment of the emigrants has been in all respects proper; and he must certify accordingly in writing to yourself.
4. The Emigration Agent must then assist the emigrants in obtaining employment; and if there should be any unavoidable delay in effecting this object, he must engage them himself at reduced wages, and offer their labour to the Colonial Government, to be employed in constructing roads or in other Government works. If such employment cannot be obtained from the Colonial Government, the Emigration Agent must, under your instructions, afford employment in the best manner he can. The Emigration Agent must at all times afford similar assistance to those who may be unable to obtain work elsewhere, whether they may have arrived recently in the Colony or not.
5. While giving this assistance, however, he should be instructed constantly to bear in mind the great importance of creating a strong motive on the part of the applicant diligently to seek employment elsewhere. With this view, he must fix the wages decidedly below the ordinary standard, and must pay them entirely in rations of food and clothing, affording the parties shelter, if required, in the emigrants' depôt. In no instance, whether immediately after the arrival of an emigrant or otherwise, is assistance to be given to able-bodied labourers, except in exchange for a full equivalent of labour. The rigid observance of this rule is most important to the interests of the Colony.
6. The Emigration Agent must keep an exact register of all persons sent out at the charge of the Emigration Fund, showing, as regards each, the date of arrival, name, age, sex, whether married or single, the name of his or her employer, occupation and wages, and any other particulars which you may consider valuable; also the amount of the assistance offered in conformity with the last instruction, and, as far as it can be ascertained, the period when the emigrant ceased to work for hire, and, if he should leave the Colony, the cause and date of his departure. With a view to this register, you will be furnished, on the arrival of each party of emigrants, with a list of them, and a copy of the entries in the Commissioners' emigration register with regard to such emigrations.

7. It is intended that persons carried out at the expense of the Emigration Fund should, as far as practicable, be induced to work for hire for about three years. If many cases should appear of such persons becoming land-holders in less than three years, it will be

No. 11.

Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioners.
(Emigration or
Immigration.)

evident that the price of land is too low; and it will be the duty of the Emigration Agent to submit the facts to you, in order that you may advise the Commissioners thereon.

8. If it should appear that the labourers are withdrawing from the Colony, the Emigration Agent should confer with you as to the means of checking the evil.

9. The Commissioners are decidedly of opinion that it would be inexpedient to adopt any regulations which could have the effect of placing the emigrant labourers under personal restraint. They should be induced, not compelled, to remain in the Colony, by kindness and conciliation, by attention to their wants and to their wishes, by the ties of sympathy and confidence; and by the initiation of such economical institutions as may be calculated to encourage orderly and industrious habits, and thereby to promote their physical well-being, and to advance their social and moral state, the working classes should be attached to the country of their adoption.

10. The economical institution which seems best calculated to promote habits of frugality and industry, and to bind the working classes to the Colony by the ties of interest, is a savings bank, founded on the principle that no deposits shall be withdrawn, except in cases of death, until after a residence of some fixed period (say three years) in the Colony.

11. The Commissioners would suggest that all labourers employed by the Government upon the public works (those working for ordinary wages are here meant, not those engaged merely because they want employment,) should have a fixed sum (say 2s.) per week placed to their credit in the savings bank, to bear colonial interest, and to be withdrawn at the expiration of three years.

12. The knowledge that they were to have such a credit placed to their account in the bank, would render those employed in the public works willing to receive less wages than if this advantage were not held out to them; and thus the establishment of savings banks, on the principles just stated, would be attended with the threefold advantage of diminishing the immediate amount of Government expenditure, of promoting habits of frugality and industry, and of attaching labouring emigrants to the Colony; it being demonstrated that there would accrue to them a considerable addition to the amount paid in by the accumulation of colonial interest progressively increasing.

13. The same considerations which render it expedient to establish savings banks, render it also desirable to encourage the formation of benefit societies and mechanics' institutes. At the earliest possible period after the establishment of the Colony, means should be devised for laying the foundation of economic, scientific and other institutions, which, being in part supported and managed by the working classes, will exercise them in the art of self-government, and, while preparing them for the reception of their representative constitution, will have the immediate effect of making them feel that they belong to a Colony of a superior order, and of rendering them proud of the distinction of being founders of the South Australian nation.

14. Enclosed is a copy of the terms of agency for the selection of emigrants. The second article, you will observe, provides that the payment to the agent shall depend upon the conduct of the emigrants selected as reported by yourself; such report should, of course, be made as near as practicable to the termination of the six months allowed; but you will notice that, if no report whatever is transmitted within the prescribed time, the agent will be entitled to his fee, whatever may be the emigrant's conduct. The names of emigrants, selected under this arrangement, will be distinguished in the register; and it is the desire of the Commissioners that you will require the Emigration Agent punctually to make a specific report, through you, on each emigrant, whether his conduct may be good or bad, and not to depend at all upon the mere negation of such a report. The Commissioners are also of opinion that it would be very useful to have a similar report with reference to all emigrants, whether selected by the agents or not.

15. With each vessel departing for the Colony, you will receive a copy of the ship register, showing the vessels which have sailed for the Colony (excepting those of whose arrival the Commissioners have been advised), with particulars as to when and where they were last heard of, and showing also those which may have arrived from the Colony, as soon as such arrival takes place. You will be careful to transmit similar information, from time to time, for the use of the Commissioners.

Given at London, this 25th day of May 1838.

By order of the Board.

(L.S.)

(signed)

Rowland Hill, Secretary.

(Enclosure in the above.)

AGENCY FOR SELECTION OF EMIGRANTS.

SPECIAL EMIGRATION AGENTS are to be appointed in the rural districts, for the purpose of selecting country labourers, under the following conditions:

1st. That the certificate of each emigrant's character and circumstances required by the regulations, shall be submitted to the Commissioners for their approval.

2d. That the Commissioner resident in the Colony, shall be instructed to report to the Board in England respecting the character and conduct of the labourers so sent out,

out, and the Emigration Agent will be entitled to receive 1 l. for every adult labourer, male or female, selected by him, of whom no unfavourable report shall be forwarded within six months after his or her landing in the Colony.

3d. That as soon as the final report of the Surgeon-superintendent of the names and numbers of the emigrants embarked on board any ship shall have been received, 5 s. per head for every adult labourer, male or female, embarked under the Commissioners' sanction, shall be paid to the agent by whom such labourer shall have been selected; such sum to be considered as part payment on account, under the previous article.

No. 11.
Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.
(Emigration or
Immigration.)

The rate of payment here allowed is to cover all the expenses which may be incurred by the agent.

The above terms to be offered equally to the present land-agents of the Commissioners.

Appendix, No. 12.

LETTER of INSTRUCTIONS by the COLONIZATION COMMISSIONERS for *South Australia*, to his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel *George Gawler*, Resident Commissioner in *South Australia*.

No. 12.
Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.
(Stores.)

STORES.

UNDER this head, the duties are to be performed by the Storekeeper.

1. Detailed instructions for this officer are under preparation. Until you receive them, you will issue such instructions as you may consider proper, taking care, however, that they are in accordance with the following arrangements.

2. In fixing the prices of such provisions and other stores as may be sold to the colonists, you will take care that they are sufficiently low to prevent the scarcity and exorbitant prices which might arise, if the supplies by private dealers should prove inadequate, and at the same time sufficiently high not to interfere unnecessarily with the private dealer. The Commissioners are also of opinion that you should direct the storekeeper not to sell less than a whole cask or package, while, at the same time, you will of course make such arrangements as shall guard against any article spoiling by remaining in hand too long.

3. All sales, except the customary sales, at fixed prices, must be by public auction, after sufficient notice.

4. The receipts by the storekeeper must be disposed of as provided for in the financial instructions.

5. You will see that proper measures are adopted for the preservation of the property of various kinds forwarded to the Colony, from time to time, by the Commissioners. The precise means to be employed, the Commissioners will leave to your own discretion, merely premising that exact inventories should be taken of all instruments, furniture and other articles in the custody of the different officers; that the accounts should be so constructed as to show the amount of stationery, and other articles of consumption required from time to time in each department of the public service; and that as regards different articles which have been provided for the use of the colonists generally, as the timber-waggon, the trucks and the draught oxen, arrangements should be made to afford all settlers, without distinction, the most extensive use of them which is consistent with their safety and preservation.

6. You will place such of the surgical instruments as you may think necessary in the hands of the colonial surgeon, taking from him a returnable receipt; and you will allow him to be supplied gratuitously with the medicines he may require as colonial surgeon, but not as a private practitioner. You will understand that the colonial surgeon is expected to find his own instruments for ordinary every-day purposes.

7. A supply of books will be provided for the use of the emigrants on board each emigrant ship. They will be placed under the charge of the surgeon superintendent, and it is the desire of the Commissioners that, on the termination of the voyage, the books should be delivered up to you for the purpose of forming a library for the use of the labouring class in the Colony, to be placed under such regulations and superintendence as you may think best.

8. The Commissioners have appointed Messrs. Montefiore, Breillat & Co., of Sydney, and Messrs. Montefiore, Furtado & Co., of Hobart Town, for the purchase of supplies and other commercial transactions.

Given at London, this 25th day of May 1838.

By order of the Board.

(L.S.)

(signed) *Rowland Hill*, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 13.

No. 13.
Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.
(Miscellaneous
Correspondence.)

LETTER of INSTRUCTIONS by the COLONIZATION COMMISSIONERS for *South Australia*, to his Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel *George Gawler*, Resident Commissioner, in *South Australia*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Correspondence.

1. THE subject of official correspondence is fully treated in "Rules and Regulations for the information and guidance of the Principal Officers in Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions," a copy of which is enclosed; and it is the wish of the Commissioners that you should conform with the various rules therein laid down, as far as they are compatible with your other instructions.

2. The heads under which the Commissioners desire the correspondence may be arranged, are as follow:—

Land, including surveys, sales, leases of pasturage, &c.

Emigration or immigration, including information as to arrivals, the demand for labour, wages, the conduct of the emigrants, &c.

Finance, including the treasurer's accounts, advices of bills, estimates, &c.

Stores, including a complete account of the transactions of the storekeeper, the required supplies of instruments, clothing, provisions, &c.—and

Miscellaneous.

3. The Commissioners are of opinion that your correspondence should, as far as possible, consist of reports and other documents prepared and attested by the subordinate officers, and merely transmitted by yourself. All information, for instance, of the arrival of emigrants should be prepared by the Emigration Agent; all accounts of receipt and expenditure by the Treasurer.

4. You will avail yourself of every possible opportunity of communicating with the Commissioners, and will in no case omit to forward duplicates of the various despatches.

The Commissioners are anxious to impress you with the great importance of keeping them fully and accurately informed of the progress of the Colony, of regularly acknowledging and answering all communications by the earliest opportunity, and, in short, of conducting the correspondence in all cases promptly and methodically.

5. In addition to the ordinary current information, you will once in every half-year forward to the Board a full and complete report of your own proceedings, and those of the subordinate officers of the Commission. Such half-yearly reports to close the months of June and December, and to be in each instance drawn out, and, should an opportunity occur, to be despatched to England in the course of the following two months.

6. The extent and form of these reports will be left to your own discretion, provided however that the following matters are included.

7. The Surveyor-general will report the extent of lands surveyed, transmitting two copies of the maps of such lands, and of the accompanying schedules; the particulars of all expenses connected with the surveying department, including salaries, wages, rations, and incidental expenses, with a statement of the cost of the surveys per acre surveyed. These statements must include the expenses of the "Rapid," so long as the vessel is retained for the purposes of the surveyors.

8. You will yourself report the extent of lands sold, indicating the particular sections.

9. The extent of pasturage leased, indicating the particular districts.

10. The total receipts for land sold.

11. The total receipts for pasturage leased.

12. The cost of your own office as Resident Commissioner, including salaries and all incidental expenses.

13. The cost of the above, calculated at a per-centage on the total of receipts for land sold and pasturage let.

14. A statement of all lands ordered for survey.

15. A statement of all special surveys ordered.

16. A statement of all lands first offered for sale during the half year.

17. A statement of the expenses and fees of the registrar's office.

18. The treasurer will transmit a statement of his accounts at every convenient opportunity, and he will also make a full half-yearly report of all financial transactions.

19. The storekeeper will give a statement of his account, showing the amount of sales of rations issued, together with the authority for, and purpose of, such issues, and of the stock in hand, with the state of preservation of all perishable articles. He will also give a statement of his cash account, showing the receipts, disbursements and balance in hand.

20. The emigration agent will give a statement of all rations supplied to labourers who may apply to him for employment, with a description of the works in which they are employed,

employed, and the amount of labour accomplished; also a statement of parties wanting labourers, the description of labourers required, and the amount of wages offered.

21. As the Commissioners are dependent for the funds necessary for carrying on the expense of the government upon the estimation in which the Colony is held both by Government and by the public at large, they wish to press particularly on your attention the necessity for furnishing them regularly with every description of account and return which can afford information upon the state of the Colony. With this view, they wish to receive, in addition to the foregoing reports, quarterly returns, from the collector of the customs, of the exports and imports of the Colony, and lists of the ships arriving and departing, whence coming and to what place bound; from yourself, quarterly accounts of the sales of land; and from the treasurer and other proper officers half-yearly accounts of the revenue and expenditure, made up to the 30th June and 31st December in each year, and sent home in duplicate by the first ships sailing after those days; and also a general annual report from yourself, made up to 30th June, of the state of the Colony, of the number of settlers, land occupied or cultivated, quantity of stock, progress of building, and all other matters which, in your opinion, can afford useful information to the Commissioners.

They are aware that much of this cannot be given with strict accuracy; but they rely upon your giving it in the best manner you can, convinced that you will see with them that it is of the utmost importance to the interests of the Colony that they should possess it.

They have named the 30th June and 31st December, because the usual period named (the month of November) would not be early enough for the purpose stated, viz. to be laid before Parliament, from a Colony so distant.

22. You will observe, at page 47 of the Colonial-office "Rules and Regulations," that, as respects the periodic returns, punctuality is enforced by withholding the salaries till such returns are made. The Commissioners desire that you will rigidly act on this rule.

Given at London, this 25th day of May 1838.

By order of the Board.

(L. S.)

(signed) *Rowland Hill*, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 14.

INSTRUCTIONS to the RESIDENT COMMISSIONER of *South Australia*, in regard to the Receipt and Expenditure of the Public Money.

No. 14.

Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.
(Receipt and
Expenditure of
Public Money.)

1. You will direct your earliest attention to the security and safe custody of the public treasure, and, after consultation with the Treasurer and the Auditor-general, you will sanction such regulations as may appear to you best adapted for that important object, and also for the preservation of all official books and documents.

2. All money raised in the Colony under the provisions of the 4th & 5th Will. IV., c. 95, and 1st & 2d Vict., c. 60, and all public money of every description, must be forthwith paid, without any deduction, to the Colonial Treasurer.

3. The Colonization Commissioners have opened with the South Australian Company an account at their bank in South Australia, under the title of "Emigration Fund Account," to the credit of which the Colonial Treasurer must forthwith pay, in the name of the Colonization Commissioners, all money received from the sale of land, and rent of pasturage in the Colony, and from sales of stores consigned by, or purchased on account of, the Colonization Commissioners for sale in the Colony; such payments to be withdrawn as hereinafter provided.

4. Schedules are delivered herewith of the establishment and appointments in South Australia as fixed by the Colonization Commissioners, and approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

5. You are strictly prohibited from making any new appointment, or increasing the salary of any officer specified in those schedules, without the previous authority of the Colonization Commissioners, sanctioned by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

6. You will be held responsible for any departure from this regulation.

7. The Colonial Treasurer has been instructed to make no payment of any kind, even for salaries fixed by the Colonization Commissioners, and approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, without a warrant or order in writing signed by you, specifying the nature of the account, and the date and number of the document by which the Colonization Commissioners authorized the same.

8. Before ordering payment of any account, you will cause it to be examined and certified as due, by the principal officer in the department to which it belongs, and you will take such other means as you may deem necessary to satisfy yourself of its accuracy.

9. You are not to direct the execution of any public works, whether buildings, roads, bridges, canals, &c., without plans and detailed estimates of the whole expense being first submitted to the Colonization Commissioners, and approved by them; neither are you to incur any expense of a special or extraordinary nature without their previous authority, except in cases of the most pressing emergency, when such previous authority cannot be obtained without serious injury to the public service. In every such case you will make a

No. 14.

Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.
(Receipt and
Expenditure of
Public Money.)

full report of all the circumstances to the Colonization Commissioners; and the date and number of such communication are to be specified in the warrants for payment.

10. All Government works are to be executed by contract, if possible.

11. You are not, under any circumstances, to grant or allow any loan of public money or public stores.

12. You will, at least twice in every year, at uncertain times, direct two of the principal officers under your authority to examine the actual state of the Treasurer's funds, and the contents of the colonial chests, to compare the same with the books, and to report to you the result of their investigation, stating the particulars of the balances counted by them; such examination to be in concert with the Treasurer, if possible. Certified copies of such reports must accompany the accounts next transmitted to this country.

13. You are in no case, of your own authority, to order payment of more than half salary to any person holding an office "pro tempore," in the absence of the party duly appointed to such office; nor in the case of the death or resignation of any person duly appointed, unless it be found impossible otherwise to procure a fit person to perform the duty of the principal.

14. You will furnish the Auditor-general with copies of all general regulations and orders relating to the finances and accounts of the Colony, to assist him in the performance of his duty, and you will give directions to the heads of the several departments that he may have access at all times to the official books and documents from which the information he may require in examining and reporting upon the various accounts submitted or to be submitted to him may be obtained.

15. If it should appear that there is a default on the part of any person entrusted with the public money or stores in paying over or accounting for the same, you will take the necessary steps, without delay, for recovering or securing the amount of such default.

16. Except in the cases specially provided for in the Act of the 4th and 5th of Will. IV., cap. 95, you are not, without previous authority from this country, to alienate any property which is or may be appropriated as belonging to the Crown.

17. You are not to raise money in aid of the colonial revenue, either by way of loan, or by the issue of a paper currency of any description.

18. When the balance in hand upon the Revenue Fund is not sufficient to pay accounts which are fully due, and which you deem it necessary to pay, you will state to the Governor in Council the sum you require, the account for which you require it, the balance in hand upon the Revenue Fund, and also the balance in the South Australian Company's Bank upon the Emigration Fund, and you will then apply for authority to draw upon the Emigration Fund in the South Australian Company's Bank; and (should that fund be insufficient for the sum required) also to draw a bill or bills of exchange upon the Colonization Commissioners; but the total amount of the sum or sums received from the Emigration Fund, and also of the said bill or bills together, must not exceed the sum of two thousand five hundred pounds (2,500*l.*) during each three months, ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December in each year. Upon obtaining the authority of the Governor in Council, you will, in conformity therewith, issue your warrant to the South Australian Company's Bank, payable only to the Colonial Treasurer, for the sum which is allowed to be received from the Emigration Fund; and should you be authorized to draw a bill or bills of exchange upon the Colonization Commissioners, you will issue your warrant accordingly, and will cause the said bill or bills to be drawn in full conformity with the instructions given by the Colonization Commissioners to the Colonial Treasurer. The Order of Council you will transmit to the Treasurer, with your warrant.

19. For all monies received from the Emigration Fund in aid of the Revenue Fund you will cause to be kept a distinct account, under the title of the "Emigration Fund Loan."

20. Although in order to provide against difficulties which may arise from unforeseen circumstances, the aforesaid amount of two thousand five hundred pounds (2,500*l.*) has been made to exceed the total of the fixed expenses, you will distinctly understand that the right to exceed that expenditure is not thereby in any degree extended.

21. From time to time the Colonization Commissioners will revise and reduce the aforesaid amount of 2,500 *l.*

22. The Commissioners have appointed the South Australian Company and the Australasian Banking Company agents for negotiating their bills. They have also appointed, for the same purpose, Messrs. Montefiore, Breillat & Company, of Sydney, and Messrs. Montefiore, Furtado & Company, of Hobart Town. These parties have been respectively informed, that the Commissioners will guarantee each to the extent of 3,000*l.* per annum, but that no bills will be accepted unless drawn in exact conformity with the instructions which have been given. The aggregate amount guaranteed has been made to exceed the authorized drafts in order to prevent your being too much restricted to any one agency.

23. You will report specially to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, all cases which may come to your knowledge of any property having accrued to Her Majesty, or of any sums having been payable on account of the Queen's casual revenue, such as droits, escheats, &c.

24. In all such cases the proceeds must be received by the Colonial Treasurer, and accounted for in his public accounts, and adjusted between the Colonization Commissioners and the Government in England, unless Her Majesty's Government order otherwise.

25. The

25. The Colonial Treasurer is required by his instructions to keep two separate accounts, viz.

No. 14.

Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.

(Receipt and
Expenditure of
Public Money.)

An Emigration Fund account of monies received from sale of land and rent of pasturage in the Colony, and from sales of stores consigned by or purchased on account of the Colonization Commissioners for sale in the Colony, such fund being applicable solely to the purposes of emigration ; and

An account of all other monies, such as proceeds of bills upon England, consignments of specie, proceeds of sales, colonial revenue, droits, escheats, &c. and all public monies derived from every source not otherwise directed.

26. You will take care not to grant your warrant for payment, except for the *bonâ fide* purposes indicated in the Act, inasmuch as you will be personally liable for every sum not so applied.

27. You are to exercise a vigilant superintendence and control over the accounts of the Treasurer, Collector of Revenue and Accountant-general (which appointments are united in the same person), as well as over all colonial officers in any way concerned in the receipt or custody of the public money ; and you are to take all necessary measures for enforcing a strict observance of their respective duties, particularly for ensuring regularity in the making up of the public accounts, in the prompt examination of them by the Auditor-general, and their early transmission to this country for final audit.

28. You will cause each public office to be supplied with official books belonging to the Colonization Commissioners, and therein to be regularly kept in each office records of its proceedings.

29. All letters and reports are to be consecutively numbered, and such number to be stated when reference is made to any previous communication.

30. You will cause all accepted tenders, accounts, receipts and vouchers to be delivered in triplicate, and one copy thereof to be preserved in the office of the Auditor-general, so that upon sending duplicates to England you will have evidence of the account and of payment remaining in the Colony.

31. Before the expiration of the months of January and July in each year you will apply to the Governor to submit to his Council Revenue Fund estimates of the whole revenue and expenditure which he may deem necessary for the six months, commencing from the 1st of January or 1st of July next ensuing, as the case may be, so that such estimates may be despatched for England before the end of the next following month ; and whilst the revenue is inadequate to the expenditure, the estimate should be accompanied by a formal request to the Colonization Commissioners that they will provide funds for the deficiency.

32. The estimates should contain, systematically arranged under various heads,—

Expenditure which has been authorized.

Expenditure which is required in addition thereto.

Revenue derivable from established taxation.

Taxes which it may be necessary to levy.

33. According to the printed “ Rules and Regulations ” issued from the Colonial office for the information and guidance of the principal officers and others in Her Majesty’s colonial possessions, if the aforesaid estimates meet with the concurrence of the majority of the Council, they will be passed in the form of an ordinance, and be by the Governor transmitted to this country at the earliest opportunity, to be sanctioned or amended as may appear necessary for the public service.

34. If the estimates contain money to be paid on account of work then in progress, there should be sent a statement of the sums already paid upon the said work, and the sum which will be required to complete it ; and also the date and number of the document which authorized it.

35. When this estimate shall have been passed by the Council, and sanctioned or amended by the authorities in England, the expenditure of the six months to which it refers must be held to be definitively limited and arranged, and no authority must be solicited for any further disbursements on account of the service of that period, unless arising from circumstances of unforeseen emergency. Under such circumstances, the proper course will be to submit to the Legislative Council, in the first instance, a supplementary estimate of the expenditure required, and unless the circumstances be such as to forbid the delay of a reference to this country, the same course will be pursued with the supplementary estimate as has been prescribed in respect of the original one.

36. You will cause these instructions to be recorded in the Auditor-general’s Office.

Given at London, this 5th day of October 1838.

By order of the Board.

(L. S.)

(signed) Rowland Hill, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 15.

No. 15.

Instructions to
Resident Commis-
sioner.

(Receipt and
Expenditure of
Public Money.)

INSTRUCTIONS to the COLONIAL TREASURER of *South Australia*, in regard to the Receipt and Expenditure of the Public Money.

1. UNDER the provisions of the 4th & 5th William IV. cap. 95, all monies under the control of the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia are to be received and paid by their Treasurer.

2. You will accordingly take charge of all such monies in the Colony, and you will be personally responsible for the same. Your accounts will be audited by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts.

3. On your arrival in the Colony, your earliest attention will be directed, under the sanction of the Resident Commissioner, to the safe custody and security of the public treasure.

4. You will be supplied with account books and other necessary official books, which you will cause to be duly preserved, and you will take care that all your money transactions are regularly and methodically entered therein.

5. You are to keep two distinct accounts ; viz.

An Emigration Fund account, arising from the sales of land and rent of pasturage in the Colony, and also from sales of stores consigned by or purchased on account of the Colonization Commissioners for sale in the Colony ; and

An account of all other monies received and expended in the Colony, which are not applicable to the purposes of emigration.

6. All money received from the sale of land and rent of pasturage in the Colony, and from the sale of stores consigned by or purchased on account of the Colonization Commissioners, for sale in the Colony, must be by you forthwith paid to the South Australian Company's Bank, to the credit of the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia, to be kept as a separate account, under the title of "Emigration Fund Account," which will be withdrawn as hereinafter provided, and also by order from the Colonization Commissioners.

7. You are not to receive any money on account of the Colonization Commissioners without authority in writing from the Resident Commissioner, or from the principal of the public office on account of which such payment is made, and such authority must state the amount and object of the payment.

8. When the balance in hand upon the Revenue Fund is not sufficient to pay an account which is fully due, and to pay which you have received a warrant from the Resident Commissioner, and at all other times when required by him, you will forthwith state to him the sum you require, the account or accounts for which you require it, the balance in hand upon the Revenue Fund, and the balance in the South Australian Company's Bank upon the Emigration Fund.

9. If the Resident Commissioner deem it necessary, he is instructed to apply to the Governor in Council for authority to draw upon the Emigration Fund in the South Australian Company's Bank ; and should that fund be insufficient for the sum required, also to draw a bill or bills of exchange upon the Colonization Commissioners ; but the total amount of the sum or sums received from the Emigration Fund, and also of the said bill or bills together, must not exceed the sum of 2,500*l.* during each three months ending 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December in each year.

10. Upon his obtaining the authority of the Governor in Council, which he is instructed to transmit to you, with his warrant, he will, in conformity therewith, issue his warrant to the South Australian Company's Bank, payable only to you for the sum which is allowed to be received from the Emigration Fund ; and should he be authorized to draw a bill or bills of exchange upon the Colonization Commissioners, he will issue his warrant to you accordingly.

11. When, by warrant from the Resident Commissioner, you are instructed to draw upon the Colonization Commissioners a bill or bills of exchange, you will require from him the order of the Governor in Council, authorizing the same ; without the said warrant and order, you will not draw any such bill.

12. For all monies received from the Emigration Fund, in aid of the Revenue Fund, you will keep a distinct account, under the title of the "Emigration Fund Loan."

13. Every bill of exchange, drawn from the Colony upon the Colonization Commissioners, must be at 60 days' sight, be signed by you, and be countersigned by the Resident Commissioner, and have attached thereto a letter of advice, so signed and countersigned, stating particulars of the bill, name and address of the party to whom payment is made, the nature of the account, with the dates when it commenced and terminated, and that no part of the payment is in advance ; and also stating the date and number of the letters or other documents from the Colonization Commissioners which authorized the same. You will, of course, at all times use the printed form, bill of exchange and letter of advice, which have already been supplied by the Colonization Commissioners.

14. You are as early as possible after the end of each month, or more frequently, if so required by the Auditor-general, to transmit to him an account current of your receipts and payments

payments in the course of such month, accompanied by the proper authorities and vouchers in triplicate. At the expiration of each quarter ended 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December, you will transmit to the Auditor-general a quarterly abstract of such monthly accounts, which, after being examined by him, will be transmitted to England for final audit, together with the authorities and vouchers.

15. You are to make, before the Resident Commissioner or Auditor-general, the following declaration, to be written on your quarterly account current, and to be attested by the person before whom such declaration is made:—

“ I, A. B., do solemnly declare, That the above is a true statement of my account as Colonial Treasurer of South Australia.

“ Declared before me, this day of .”

16. In proof of the charge side of your account, you will be required to produce the warrant of the Resident Commissioner and order of the Governor in Council, authorizing the payments from the Emigration Fund, and also the drawing of each bill of exchange,—a statement of the rate of exchange at which such bill was negotiated,—accounts of sales, invoices and certificates of consignments of specie,—the warrant of the Resident Commissioner, or of the principal of the public office on account of which payment is made to you, and such other documents as may satisfactorily explain each transaction, and prove the correctness of the account delivered by you.

17. In support of your disbursements, you will be required to produce the warrants of the Resident Commissioner, which must specify the nature of the account, and the date and number of the document by which the Colonization Commissioners authorized the same. The warrant to be accompanied by the account, certified as due by the principal officer in the department to which it belongs (you will make no payment of any description without such warrant), receipts of the parties, bills of particulars, and such other documents as may be necessary to show that the payments are correct.

18. Whenever any salary or other payment due to an individual is claimed on his behalf by another party, you will require a power of attorney or authority in writing in support of such claim, together with a certificate attested by a magistrate, clergyman or other public functionary, stating that the party is alive at the time of such payment becoming due, and you will, before payment is made, cause the authority to be exhibited to the Auditor-general, and registered in his office.

19. You will take all receipts in triplicate.

20. Should it appear to you, with reference to the Colonization Act (4th & 5th William IV. cap. 95; and 1 & 2 Victoria, cap. 60), or upon comparing the warrants of the Resident Commissioner for salaries and allowances, with the schedules of establishment and appointments authorized by the Colonization Commissioners, and approved by the Government at home, which are delivered herewith, and which you are hereby required in all cases to do, that such warrants are at variance with the schedules or with these instructions, or that the payments directed to be made are not for the *bonâ fide* purposes indicated in the Act, you will, before payment, respectfully represent the same to the Resident Commissioner, and defer payment until you receive from him further directions. You will attach to your accounts copies of such representations, and of the answers or directions you may have received.

21. In all cases of difficulty or doubt not provided for by these instructions, or by such as you may hereafter receive from the Colonization Commissioners, you will apply to the Resident Commissioner for his directions.

22. You will cause these and all other general instructions to be recorded in the Auditor-general's office.

Given at London, this 9th day of November 1838.

By order of the Board.

(L. S.)

(signed) John Gliddon, Assistant Secretary.

Appendix, No. 16.

INSTRUCTIONS for the Guidance of Mr. *Thomas Gilbert*, Storekeeper to the Colony of *South Australia*, in the receipt, custody and issue of all Stores entrusted to his charge, and for the due accounting for the same.

No. 16.
Instructions for the
Guidance of the
Colonial Store-
keeper.

1. You are to obey all such orders and directions as you may from time to time receive in writing from the Governor or the Resident Commissioner.

2. You will be supplied with official books, in which you are to keep a clear and exact account of all stores, provisions, &c. which may in any manner come under your charge, whether by consignment, purchase or otherwise, and for which you may become accountable; showing your receipts, issues, condemnations, losses and remains. You are to be particularly attentive to the preservation of all articles under your charge; and you are to give positive orders to that effect to all persons employed under you, as you will be responsible for the same.

No. 16.
Instructions for
the Guidance of
the Colonial Store-
keeper.

3. When stores or provisions shall be consigned to you in any way, you are to demand from the masters of the vessels conveying the same, their several bills of lading, and you are to give the necessary acknowledgments for such stores or provisions as you may receive, or which by your order may be issued on your account; specifying the condition of the same, and acquainting, when necessary, the Governor and Resident Commissioner with any short delivery or damage, taking care in no case to bring into your accounts any cargo, or part thereof, before you have taken it regularly under your charge, and when damage or difference occur, you are, in giving your acknowledgment as above directed, to specify the number or marks of the packages, where damage or deficiency may exist, in order that due inquiry may be made as to the cause thereof, and, if requisite, that the individual providing the same may be charged with the value of such damage or deficiency.

4. In all cases of goods, &c. damaged, an immediate survey should be made, by competent persons, and a report thereof sent home in duplicate, properly signed and attested, stating the nature, extent and cause of the damage, and by whom the loss is to be borne, whether by the shipper for bad quality, or not sufficient packing, by the ship for bad stowage, or by the owners, commissioners or insurers, for unavoidable injuries by sea. Copies of all such acknowledgments, duly attested by the respective masters of vessels, or other persons conveying the same, are to accompany your store and provision accounts, as vouchers to substantiate the correctness of such credits inserted under Abstract marked No. 1.

5. When you shall receive directions from the Governor or Resident Commissioner (which must be conveyed in writing) to purchase any article of stores or provisions for the service of the Colony, the same is to be credited under Abstract marked No. 2, and an attested copy of the cash voucher must accompany the same as a necessary voucher.

6. You are not to issue any articles without the authority in writing of the Governor or the Resident Commissioner, and when such issues are to be paid for, you are to require the prices at which they are to be charged.

7. At the end of each month, and oftener if the sum in your custody is considerable, you will pay to the Colonial Treasurer, without any deduction, the whole of the money received by you on account of the public stores, separating from all other such as were purchased for sale, and you will deliver therewith a certificate of the amount.

8. When you shall be directed to issue any article of stores or provisions, you are to take especial care to obtain regular receipts in triplicate for the same, according to any form that may be decided upon, and you are to take charge of such issues in an Abstract, marked No. 3; but all such charges as are not so duly vouched will be disallowed in your accounts.

9. Whenever you shall find any stores or provisions in your custody to be deficient or damaged, you will immediately report the same to the Governor and Resident Commissioner, in order that, if practicable, a board of survey may be held thereon, to ascertain the cause of such deficiency or damage, which board will have to report fully thereon to the proper authorities, and you will obtain the necessary directions, in the case of damaged articles, whether the same are to be sold by auction or destroyed. If to be destroyed, the order for their destruction, and a satisfactory certificate of its having been so done, must be obtained by you, and copies of all the above-mentioned documents, duly attested, must accompany your accounts as necessary vouchers, otherwise the same will not therein be allowed.

10. You are to make up regularly your store accounts to the last day of every month inclusive, according to the accompanying forms, and to transmit in duplicate a set thereof, with a declaration of their correctness, accompanied by the relative vouchers, to the Auditor-general, who forthwith will cause the same to be duly examined, and will affix his certificate to that effect. Such accounts and vouchers, together with any queries that may have arisen thereon, and your replies or explanations thereto, are to be forwarded to this country, in order to their final audit by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts in Great Britain.

Given at London, this 23d day of November 1838.

By order of the Board.

(L. S.)

(signed) *Rowland Hill*, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 17.

INSTRUCTIONS to the AUDITOR-GENERAL in *South Australia*.

No. 17.
Instructions to the
Auditor-General of
the Colony.

1. You will make application to the Resident Commissioner, and obtain from him a full statement of all monies, stores and provisions received in the Colony on account of the Colonization Commissioners; you will also obtain from him a full statement of all monies, orders for money, stores and provisions issued, and such other statements as you may find necessary to give you full information upon all subjects connected with your duties.

2. At the end of each month, you will require from the South Australian Company's bank in South Australia a separate statement of each account which they shall then have with the Colonization Commissioners.

3. You

3. You will call upon all parties accountable to the Colonization Commissioners to transmit their accounts to you, without delay, for examination, made up to the latest possible period; and you will instruct all persons so accountable to make up and transmit their accounts to you in future, at the times and periods specified in their instructions, and at such other times and for such periods as you may deem proper. Instructions to the Auditor-General of the Colony.

4. You will obtain from the Colonial Treasurer and from the Storekeeper, copies of their instructions; and you will be furnished by the Resident Commissioner with copies of all orders or regulations issued by him relative to the receipt, custody and expenditure of the public money and stores, and in the examination of the respective accounts. You are authorized, at all convenient times, to inspect all instructions of a financial nature which then have been given; and you will see that all instructions and regulations have been properly attended to and complied with.

5. The following outline may assist you in the performance of this part of your official duty:

1. You will ascertain whether the accountant has been properly charged with the whole of the money and stores for which he is accountable.
2. That the account is arithmetically correct as to castings and computations, and that there are no double credits.
3. That the disbursements are vouched by proper receipts and acquittances or other sufficient evidence.
4. That the receipts and expenditure have been duly authorized, and all established regulations properly observed.
5. That the articles of expenditure are proper and reasonable in their nature and amount.
6. That the prices of stores, or other articles purchased for the public service, appear to be fair and reasonable.
7. That the balances of public money remaining in the hands of the principal accountant or his sub-accountants are not greater than the nature of the service requires.
8. That all persons to whom issues are made upon account have been put in charge, and called upon to render their accounts.

Lastly. Whether any irregularity appears in the mode of conducting the service with which you are connected, and to which the attention of Government ought to be directed. If such irregularity exist, you will immediately give information thereof to the Governor and Resident Commissioner.

6. An account of public expenditure, with a view to all the purposes of audit and control, should be subject to strict examination upon the foregoing points; but it is not intended by this suggestion to circumscribe the free exercise of your own judgment, inasmuch as the efficient and conscientious discharge of your public duty must mainly depend upon your own activity and zeal.

7. The whole of the monies under the control of the Colonization Commissioners received in the Colony will pass through the hands of the Colonial Treasurer. It is his account, therefore, which will require most of your attention.

8. From the access you will have to official persons and documents in the Colony, you will have no difficulty in checking that part of his receipts which consists of monies derived from sales of auction, rent of pasturage, sales of stores, monies raised by bills of exchange or consignments from home, which will constitute the principal part of charge to him. But though the correctness of the credits given may be proved to your own satisfaction, you are to take care that these and all other matters in his account are substantiated, and that the account, when sent home, is accompanied by accounts of sales, certificates of the rate of exchange at which each bill was negotiated, invoices and certificates of the counting of specie consigned, and by such other documents or explanatory statements as may be satisfactory to the Commissioners of Audit, and obviate the necessity of a reference back to South Australia for further explanation.

9. With respect to the Treasurer's disbursements, it will be desirable that his payments, as far as practicable, should be final payments, and that his issues upon account to other departments should be limited as much as possible; but as the concerns of the Colony become more extended, advances upon account to officers at distant stations may probably become unavoidable.

10. You will allow of no payment in the Treasurer's account, although sanctioned by schedules of appointments or established regulations, without a warrant of the Resident Commissioner; nor will you allow any payments beyond those sanctioned by the schedules or established regulations, until you have seen the authority from the Colonization Commissioners under which the warrants for payment have been issued; and if at any time the Resident Commissioner shall have directed the payment of any expense or sums which in your opinion are not for the *bonâ fide* purposes indicated in the Act (4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 95,) you will make a note of your doubts upon the subject, either upon the warrant or upon the account, for the information of the Commissioners of Audit.

11. All payments, whether final or upon account, must be supported by receipts of the parties; but the receipts for final payments must also be accompanied by abstracts or accounts of particulars, together with attested copies of the under vouchers, estimates,

No. 17.

Instructions to the
Auditor-General of
the Colony.

tenders, contracts, certificates and such other documents as may be necessary to prove the correctness of the claim.

12. With respect to issues upon account, you will keep such official books belonging to the Colonization Commissioners as you may deem suited to the purpose, recording all such payments. You will lose no time in proceeding with the examination of accounts, and having completed the same, you will send home to the Colonization Commissioners by the earliest opportunities the accounts and vouchers in duplicate, in order that they may be passed, if possible, simultaneously with the Treasurer's accounts.

13. If it should appear to you that larger sums have been issued to any sub-accountants or that larger balances remain in their hands, than the exigencies of the service require, you will respectfully point out the same to the Resident Commissioner.

14. Should you discover any over-payments, errors or omissions to the prejudice of the public, you will not be satisfied in such cases with merely making a nominal surcharge to be absorbed in the general balance, but you will call upon the party immediately to repay the amount, and you will not omit any necessary proceedings to enforce this requisition until you are satisfied that the same has been actually repaid and brought back to the credit of the public; and in case of any default you will immediately communicate the circumstance to the Governor and Resident Commissioner, in order that steps may be taken for the recovery of the amount without delay.

15. In the event of the death, resignation or removal of any public accountant, you will lose no time in obtaining his final account; and in case there should be any balance due from the accountant upon such account, you will call upon the party, without waiting for the final examination of the account, to pay over the balance to the Colonial Treasurer, and, if necessary, you will inform the Resident Commissioner, and apply to the Governor for his authority to the Crown Solicitor to enforce the demand.

16. The Colonial Treasurer has been instructed, whenever called upon to make a payment under a power of attorney, to cause such documents to be registered in your office. You will, therefore, in all such cases, note upon the voucher for the payment, that the power of attorney or other sufficient authority in writing has been exhibited to you.

17. You will sign all notes and remarks made by you.

18. It is most important that the accounts of the Store department should be regularly delivered into your office at the period fixed by the instructions to the storekeepers, and that they should be promptly examined. You will, therefore, make every exertion to prevent any accruing arrear or unnecessary delay in this respect, in order that any disagreements, deficiencies or defalcations may be explained and settled whilst the transactions are fresh in the recollections of all the parties.

19. You will ascertain by a careful comparison with the cash accounts that all stores and provisions purchased and delivered to the storekeeper are duly brought to account by him, and properly disposed of. It will also be your duty in the examination of his accounts to see that all sums due from persons to whom stores or provisions have been delivered or sold, are paid to the Treasurer and accounted for by him. If you should observe that such payments are not made within a reasonable time, or if it should appear to you that there has been any remissness or neglect on the part of the officer or department whose duty it was to collect or enforce the payment of these debts, you will call upon such department or officer to explain why the amount has not been recovered. Should the reason given to you not be satisfactory, you will then immediately report the circumstance to the Governor and Resident Commissioner; you will make a note of your proceedings in your certificate at the foot of the storekeeper's accounts, when sent home for final audit.

20. You will cause a complete set of all the colonial accounts to be systematically kept in official books in the office of the Accountant-general.

21. The following form of certificate may be used with respect to all accounts which have been examined by you and found correct, and which are to be sent home for final audit:—

“ I certify, That I have carefully examined the foregoing account; that the proper vouchers in support of the several articles therein contained have been exhibited to me; that the account is correct, and that there is a balance due from the accountant amounting to .”

But should you have any exceptions to make, or explanations to offer, you will adapt your certificate to the circumstances of the case.

22. You will require every accountant to make and sign a declaration before you or the Resident Commissioner, to be written at the foot of his account, in the following form:—

“ I, A. B., do solemnly declare, That the above is a true statement of my account, as (here specify the appointment).

“ Declared before me this day of .”

23. So soon after the termination of the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December in each year, when a safe opportunity occurs, you are to despatch to England all accounts which may have been examined and passed by you, and are in a fit state for final audit.

24. The accounts and vouchers are to be transmitted in duplicate to the Colonization Commissioners, by whom they will be forwarded to the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts.

25. On

25. On application to the Resident Commissioner you will be supplied with official books belonging to the Colonization Commissioners, and therein you will regularly keep records of your proceedings. All letters and reports must be consecutively numbered, and such number stated when reference is made to any previous communication.

26. But your duties will not be confined to the examination of the public accounts after the expenditure has been incurred. You will examine and report upon all estimates, claims, accounts or other documents, which may be referred to you by the Governor or Resident Commissioner.

27. All accepted tenders, accounts, receipts and vouchers are to be taken in triplicate; one copy thereof is to be preserved in your office, and the others are to be transmitted to England.

28. Great inconvenience has been experienced from the very imperfect state in which the public accounts of Her Majesty's other colonies in Australia, at their early establishment, were sent home for examination; in consequence of which repeated references to the Colony upon the subject of one single transaction have frequently become unavoidable; all which may be attributed in a great degree to the want of an active supervision of the public expenditure during its progress. It will therefore be a further part of your duty to watch the expenditure during its progress, to examine into the mode in which the official books and accounts are kept in the different departments, and the manner in which the business is conducted in both the cash and the store branches, to suggest any alterations which may appear to you to be desirable, to correct any irregularities on the spot, and to see that the entries are so made in the accounts, or accompanied by such explanations, as may render the transactions clear and intelligible.

29. The receipt and expenditure of the Government at the head station might then be subjected to a kind of daily audit, and the accounts rendered in so perfect a state as materially to lessen your own labour in their subsequent examination, and that of the department at home in their final audit.

Given at London, this 23d day of November 1838.

By order of the Board.

(L. S.)

(signed)

Rowland Hill, Secretary.

Appendix, No. 18.

No. 18.

A STATEMENT of FINANCIAL RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS from the 22d December 1837, the date of the last Report, to the 31st December 1838 inclusive.

Emigration and Revenue Funds.

EMIGRATION FUND.

RECEIPTS :									
				£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 22d December 1837				-	-	-	4,540	9	8
Ditto - - Petty Cashier - - ditto				-	-	-	8	13	9
Ditto - - Trustees to the Commissioners for sums invested in the purchase of land previous to June 1836				-	-	9,354	7	8	
							9,354	7	8
From interest on the said investments				-	546	4	9		
							546	4	9

No. 18.
Emigration and
Revenue Funds.

EMIGRATION FUND:—PAYMENTS—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - - - -	27,182	13	1	58,722	15	10
For provisions and other stores shipped to the Colony -	963	13	8			
For Advertising - - - - -	13	8	1			
For Stamps - - - - -	4	16	6			
For Salaries and allowances for services in the emigration department - - - - -	667	-	7			
Bills drawn from the Colony upon the Commissioners -	577	4	9			
To the revenue fund, for interest upon South Australian Colonial Revenue Securities - - - - -	10,677	3	4			
	£.40,086	-	-			
Cash in the hands of the Petty Cashier on the 31st December 1838 - - - - -	10	3	-			
Ditto - - Treasurer - - ditto - - - - -	18,626	12	10			
	£.58,722	15	10	£.58,722	15	10

Joseph Jackson, Accountant.

I do hereby certify, That the totals of receipts and payments are correct, and that the balance now in my hands is Eighteen thousand Six hundred and Twenty-six pounds Twelve shillings and Ten-pence.

South Australian Colonization Office, }
1 January 1839.

Geo. Barnes, Treasurer.

EMIGRATION FUND:—TRUSTEES' ACCOUNT:

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Trustees, as stated in the last Report - -	9,354	7	8
Received profit on Exchequer Bills - - - - -	546	4	9
	£.9,900	12	5
Paid to the Treasurer - - - - -	£.9,900	12	5

South Australian Colonization Office, }
1 January 1839.

Joseph Jackson, Accountant.

REVENUE FUND.

RECEIPTS:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in the hands of the Petty Cashier on the 22d December 1837 - - - - -	4	7	2	4	7	2
Instalments on South Australian Colonial Revenue Securities - - - - -	20,500	-	-			
From the emigration fund, for interest paid on South Australian Colonial Revenue Securities - - - - -	10,677	3	4			
From settlers for their passage to the Colony - - - - -	1,482	2	3			
For passage of emigrants, per Commissioners' surveying brig "Rapid" - - - - -	448	-	-			
For interest on consols (the security fund) - - - - -	457	12	10			
For stores and freight - - - - -	170	11	10			
				33,735	10	3
Total Receipts - (carried forward) - £.				33,739	17	5

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	No. 18. Emigration and Revenue Funds.
Brought forward - - - - -				33,739	17	5	
REVENUE FUND:—continued.							
PAYMENTS.							
Balance due to the Treasurer, as per last Report - -	944	3	6				
On account of passage to the Colony of settlers who have paid the cost to the Commissioners - - - -	881	13	2				
To Hugh Foulkes, who is to repay it in the Colony - -	4	1	4				
In England, on account of salaries to colonial officers -	1,282	4	11				
Bills drawn by the Colonial Treasurer upon the Commis- sioners for payment of salaries, and for other purposes, of which particulars have not been received - -	20,680	2	4				
For the outfit of officers to the Colony, passage of other officers, and various colonial incidental expenses -	1,262	12	-				
For re-investment in consols (security fund) - - -	1,000	-	-				
For repairs and stores for the brig "Rapid," and for salaries and wages to officers and seamen - - - -	1,751	4	-				
For stores sent to the Colony - - - - -	1,421	-	2				
For surveying instruments - - - - -	161	13	4				
For commission on sale of land - - - - -	892	-	-				
For interest and stamps upon South Australian Colonial Revenue Securities - - - - -	5,012	10	-				
For fuel and light - - - - -	30	12	9				
For furniture - - - - -	24	10	6				
For house expenses - - - - -	46	18	3				
For postages and carriage of parcels - - - - -	40	10	6				
For printing, advertising and books - - - - -	226	9	-				
For rent, taxes and insurance - - - - -	188	1	2				
For salaries and allowances, including arrears, for ser- vices, Home Establishment - - - - -	2,575	11	6				
For stationery - - - - -	88	8	-				
	£.38,514	6	5				
Balance in the hands of the Petty Cashier on 31 Decem- ber 1838 - - - - -	4	19	10				
Balance due to the Treasurer for cash overpaid - -	-	-	-	4,779	8	10	
	£.38,519	6	3	38,519	6	3	

Joseph Jackson, Accountant.

I do hereby certify, That the totals of receipts and payments are correct, and that the balance now due to me is Four thousand Seven hundred and Seventy-nine pounds Eight shillings and Ten-pence.

South Australian Colonization Office,
1st January 1839.

Geo. Barnes, Treasurer.

I do hereby certify, That, exclusive of the preceding accounts, I had in hand on the 31st of December 1838, belonging to the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia, the sum of Seventy-six pounds and Sixpence, which had been received as passage money, but which cannot be transferred to either the revenue fund, or to the emigration fund, until the parties for whom the money was paid have embarked for the Colony.

South Australian Colonization Office,
1st January 1839.

Geo. Barnes, Treasurer.

Appendix, No. 19 (A.)

No. 19.
Plan of District of
Adelaide, as divided
into Sections.

REFERENCE to the PLAN of the District of *Adelaide*, in *South Australia*, with the Country
Sections, numbered, and the Names of the original Proprietors.

Note.—These Allotments are 134 Acres each.

Orders of Choice.	PROPRIETORS.	Number of Land Order.	Section chosen.	REMARKS.
1.	William Light, Esq. - -	147	1	
		43	443	
		44	184	
2.	Richard Blundell, Esq. - -	45	475	
		46	District E. -	Reserved.
		47	District G. -	ditto.
		1	353	
		2	476	
3.	His Excellency Governor Hindmarsh.	3	District E.	
		4	- ditto.	
		80	- ditto.	
4.	South Australian Company -	376	District G.	
5.	Miss Elizabeth Dyer - -	166	494	
6.	South Australian Company -	360	256	
7.	George Fife Angas, Esq. - -	239	477	
8.	W. R. Rayne, Esq. - - -	52	293	
		53	294	
		286	257	
9.	R. Biddulph, Esq. - - -	287	258	
		288	280	
10.	Daniel Bushnall Major, Esq. -	307	283	
11.	Young Bingham Hutchinson, Esq.	249	District E. -	ditto.
12.	John Morphett, Esq. - -	264	478	
13.	George Fife Angas, Esq. - -	293	491	
14.	South Australian Company -	395	281	
15.	Ditto - - -	361	282	
16.	Mr. Robert Thomas - - -	291	284	
		292	479	
17.	South Australian Company -	415	204	
18.	Ditto - - -	419	District D. -	ditto.
19.	Charles George Everard, Esq. -	254	44	
20.	Mr. P. Prebble - - -	10	501	
21.	Captain Pring - - -	317	263	
22.	John Larkins Garden, Esq. -	23	493	
23.	Samuel George Smith, Esq. -	114	309	
		115	310	
		181	311	
24.	Oswald Smith, Esq. - - -	182	333	
		183	503	
25.	O. Gilles, Esq. (Capt. Lipson) -	148	405	
26.	T. Dyke, Esq. - - -	259	297	
27.	Arthur Fydell Lindsay, Esq. -	29	District E. -	ditto.
28.	South Australian Company -	433	306	
29.	Ditto - - -	362	307	
30.	John Hall, Esq. - - -	199	372	
		20	46	
31.	George Barnes, Esq. - - -	21	255	
		22	246	
32.	Mr. Thomas Morris - - -	329	77	
33.	South Australian Company -	423	308	
34.	Ditto - - -	366	78	
35.	Ditto - - -	420	248	
36.	Ditto - - -	377	423	
37.	John Hallett, Esq. - - -	140	342	
38.	Thomas Hardy, Esq. - - -	256	334	
		257	335	
39.	South Australian Company -	431	298	
40.	Ditto - - -	392	299	
41.	Ditto - - -	348	291	
42.	S. Rawson, Esq. - - -	163	490	
43.	South Australian Company -	357	290	
44.	Walter Sayers Edmonds, Esq. -	295	245	
45.	Wm. Stuckey, Esq. - - -	31	373	
		186	94	
46.	Christopher Rawson, Esq. -	32	47	
47.	South Australian Company -	390	262	
48.	Ditto - - -	429	275	
49.	George Fife Angas, Esq. -	294	492	

No. 19.

Plan of District of
Adelaide, as divided
into Sections.

Orders of Choice.	PROPRIETORS.	Number of Land Order.	Section chosen.	REMARKS.
50.	John Morphett, Esq. - -	245	508	
51.	Stephen Corneck Freeman, Esq. -	267	95	
52.	Sir James Malcolm - -	{ 5 6	327 343	
53.	South Australian Company -	411	274	
54.	John Morphett, Esq. - -	28	97	
55.	The Hon. & Rev. Littleton Powys -	79	- - -	Passed; absent.
56.	South Australian Company -	400	319	
57.	Ditto - - - -	384	390	
58.	J. S. Williams, Esq. - -	37	96	
59.	South Australian Company -	388	391	
60.	J. B. Thorngate, Esq. - -	{ 39 40 41 42	- - -	ditto.
61.	South Australian Company -	393	392	
62.	J. H. Fisher, Esq. - -	{ 74 75	144 411	
63.	South Australian Company -	418	6	
64.	E. N. Alexander, Esq. - -	174	45	
65.	South Australian Company -	387	2	
66.	Miss Catherine Baguley - -	151	District E. -	Reserved.
67.	South Australian Company -	397	3	
68.	Ditto - - - -	371	4	
69.	Abraham Borradaile, Esq. -	{ 197 198	- - -	Passed; absent.
70.	South Australian Company -	374	5	
71.	Thomas Freeman, Esq. - -	150	264	
72.	John Brown, Esq. - -	95	145	
73.	South Australian Company -	398	221	
74.	Christopher Rawson, Esq. -	{ 207 268 269	412 240 254	
75.	Edward Hutchinson Pollard, Esq. -	200	413	
76.	South Australian Company -	428	239	
77.	Y. B. Hutchinson, Esq. - -	{ 280 281	District E. -	Reserved
78.	South Australian Company -	381	District D. -	ditto.
79.	Charles Cortis, Esq. - -	92	260	
80.	South Australian Company -	351	District D. -	
81.	John Gouger, Esq. - -	94	- - -	Passed; absent.
82.	G. M'Henry, Esq. - -	{ 190 191	182 183	
83.	South Australian Company -	394	District B. -	Reserved.
		96	354	
		97	261	
		98	431	
		99	276	
		100	277	
84.	John Wright, Esq. - -	{ 101 102 103 104 105 106 107	District D. -	ditto.
			District E. -	ditto.
85.	Mrs. Jane Fooks - -	302	406	
86.	South Australian Company -	339	District C. -	ditto.
87.	Ditto - - - -	335		
88.	Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq. -	{ 172 173	259 278	
89.	Sir Richard Dobson - -	7	District E. -	ditto.
90.	J. B. White, Esq. - -	170	- ditto -	ditto.
91.	South Australian Company -	403	District C. -	ditto.
92.	Nathaniel Morphett, Esq. -	38	409	
93.	William Wright, Esq. - -	{ 138 139	336 432	
94.	D. B. Major, Esq. - -	333	7	
95.	South Australian Company -	426	District B. -	ditto.
96.	Thomas Acocks, Esq. - -	205	- ditto -	ditto.
97.	South Australian Company -	430	District A. -	ditto.
98.	J. Fairlie, Esq. - -	229	- - -	Passed; absent.
99.	South Australian Company -	350	District A. -	Reserved.
100.	Ditto - - - -	342	District D. -	ditto
101.	J. C. B. Strangways, Esq. -	{ 296 297	District E. -	
102.	Captain Berkley - -	234	- ditto.	
			267	

No. 19.
Plan of District of
Adelaide, as divided
into Sections.

Orders of Choice.	PROPRIETORS.	Number of Land Order.	Section chosen.	REMARKS.
103.	John Cock, Esq. - - -	327	510	
104.	South Australian Company -	408	320	
105.	Ditto - - - -	391	349	
106.	John Morphett, Esq. - -	266	152	
107.	South Australian Company -	347	350	
108.	Henry Emmett, Esq. - -	164	District D. -	Reserved.
109.	N. A. Knox, Esq. - - -	126	266	
110.	South Australian Company -	127	502	
111.	Ditto - - - -	369	296	
112.	Samuel Thwaite, Esq. - -	399	249	
113.	South Australian Company -	208	District E.	
114.	Ditto - - - -	379	79	
115.	Rowland Hill, Esq. - - -	389	509	
116.	Paul Fletcher, Esq. - - -	189	515	
117.	R. W. Birch, Esq. - - -	192	153	
118.	William Overton, Esq. - -	326	136	
119.	Samuel George Smith, Esq. -	274	District D. -	ditto.
120.	— Dunbar, Esq. - - -	275	279	
121.	South Australian Company -	69	District B. -	
122.	Henry Alcock, Esq. - - -	108	District D. -	ditto.
123.	South Australian Company -	109	District E. -	
124.	Ditto - - - -	110	355	
125.	Mr. John Cortis - - -	83	District C. -	ditto.
126.	South Australian Company -	410	- ditto -	ditto.
127.	Charles George Everard, Esq. -	277	District B. -	ditto.
128.	Mr. Cornelius Birdseye - -	356	247	
129.	Samuel Swindell, Esq. - -	425	500	
130.	Thomas Wilson, Esq. - - -	242	442	
131.	John Browne, Esq. - - -	373	52	
132.	Thomas Hardy, Esq. - - -	255	433	
133.	South Australian Company -	82	District D. -	ditto.
134.	Ditto - - - -	289	District G. -	
135.	Harry Hughlings, Esq. - -	261	District H. -	ditto.
136.	Thomas Townend, Esq. - -	262	District E. -	
137.	Mr. George Carpenter Lewis -	263	251	
138.	H. B. Strangways, Esq. - -	48	252	
139.	South Australian Company -	49	222	
140.	Ditto - - - -	176	223	
141.	Harry Hughlings, Esq. - -	177	District H. -	ditto.
142.	Thomas Townend, Esq. - -	368	District A. -	
143.	Mr. George Carpenter Lewis -	382	253	
144.	H. B. Strangways, Esq. - -	334	265	
145.	South Australian Company -	312	185	
146.	George Frederic Shipster, Esq. -	230	- - -	Passed; absent.
147.	Miss M. A. C. Freeman - - -	298	District E. -	Reserved.
148.	George Robert Smith, Esq. -	299	District D. -	ditto.
149.	John Abbott, Esq. - - -	414	270	
150.	John Browne, Esq. - - -	251	48	
151.	Thomas Wilson, Esq. - - -	437	178	
152.	Mr. George Trimmer - - -	179	District E. -	ditto.
153.	South Australian Company -	180	389	
154.	Charles George Everard, Esq. -	78	250	
155.	South Australian Company -	301	District D. -	ditto.
156.	Ditto - - - -	57	63	
157.	E. Bryant, Esq. - - -	58	District D. -	ditto.
158.	Mr. S. T. Bennett - - -	260	District F. -	ditto.
159.	M. J. Blount, Esq. - - -	54	397	
160.	South Australian Company -	427	104	
161.	Ditto - - - -	8	- - -	Passed; absent.
162.	South Australian Company -	343	495	
163.	E. Bryant, Esq. - - -	422	305	
164.	Mr. S. T. Bennett - - -	331	District F. -	Reserved.
165.	M. J. Blount, Esq. - - -	324	272	
166.	South Australian Company -	412	273	
167.	N. A. Knox, Esq. - - -	131	135	
168.	Samuel Stephens, Esq. - -	132	460	
169.	E. Bryant, Esq. - - -	134	- - -	Passed; absent.
170.	Mr. William Henry Gray - -	165	203	
171.	John Browne, Esq. - - -	325	420	
172.		9	376	
173.		76	268	
174.		187	87	
175.		278		
176.		279		

No. 19.
Plan of District of
Adelaide, as divided
into Sections.

Orders of Choice.	PROPRIETORS.	Number of Land Order.	Section chosen.	REMARKS.
160.	South Australian Company -	367	292	
161.	George Fife Angas, Esq. -	238	District D. -	Reserved.
162.	William Witham, Esq. -	152	District H. -	ditto.
163.	S. Hall, Esq. -	36	271	
164.	South Australian Company -	375	234	
165.	Messrs. Trimmer & Granger -	59	241	
		60	242	
		61	243	
		303	236	
166.	Thomas Whistler, Esq. -	304	237	
		305	238	
		144	235	
167.	John Reay, Esq. -	145	244	
168.	South Australian Company -	383	233	
169.	Osmond Gilles, Esq., (Captain Lipson.)	149	District E. -	ditto.
170.	South Australian Company -	354	- ditto -	ditto.
171.	Mr. John White -	272	224	
172.	South Australian Company -	435	District D. -	ditto.
173.	Mr. John White -	273	194	
174.	Y. B. Hutchinson, Esq. -	135	District E. -	ditto.
		306	- ditto -	
175.	Mr. J. Davis -	328	53	
176.	South Australian Company -	338	District D. -	ditto.
177.	Thos. Bewes Strangways, Esq.	212	90	
		213	District A. -	
		220	District E. -	
		221	- ditto -	ditto.
		222	- ditto -	
178.	Y. B. Hutchinson, Esq. -	223	- ditto -	ditto.
		193	370	
179.	Trustees of the Church -	171	287	
180.	South Australian Company -	417	District D. -	
181.	Ditto -	380	District C. -	ditto.
182.	Ditto -	349	- ditto -	
183.	J. G. Doran, Esq. -	188	District D. -	ditto.
184.	John Abel Smith, Esq. -	116	192	
		117	District A. -	
		118	District B. -	
		119	District H. -	
		120	District D. -	ditto.
		121	- ditto -	
		122	District F. -	
		123	District D. -	
185.	Jonas Tillotson Patchett, Esq. -	77	288	
186.	Colonel Bagnold -	55	301	
187.	John Granger, jun., Esq. -	50	300	
188.	Mr. William Williams -	169	289	
189.	Jonathan Crowther, Esq. -	246	398	
190.	South Australian Company -	405	District A. -	ditto.
191.	George Fife Angas, Esq. -	70	District C. -	ditto.
192.	John Finlay Duff, Esq. -	68	394	
193.	Charles James Heath, Esq. -	201	88	
		202	374	
		231	417	
194.	Samuel Dendy, Esq. -	232	District D. -	ditto.
		233	- ditto -	
195.	N. A. Knox, Esq. -	128	302	
196.	South Australian Company -	432	District G. -	ditto.
197.	Osmond Gilles, Esq. -	84	497	
		85	District F. -	
		86	District E. -	ditto.
198.	Admiral Hawker -	87	- ditto -	
		141	496	
199.	Lot Gardiner, Esq. -	34	District D. -	ditto.
200.	John Hibbert, Esq. -	224	- ditto -	
		225	- ditto -	
		226	- ditto -	ditto.
		227	District G. -	
		228	District F. -	
201.	South Australian Company -	364	District G. -	
202.	Ditto -	345	- ditto -	ditto.
203.	Rev. T. Morgan -	315	District E. -	ditto.
204.	James Trenow, Esq. -	62	50	
205.	Samuel Smith, Esq. -	168	District D. -	
		203	- ditto -	ditto.
		244	- ditto -	

No. 19.
Plan of District of
Adelaide, as divided
into Sections.

Order of Choice.	PROPRIETORS.	Number of Land Order.	Section chosen.	REMARKS.
206.	E. Moore, Esq. - - -	{ 319 320 321 322 323	District G. District C. District D. - ditto District H.	
207.	R. W. Birch, Esq. - - -	300	408	
208.	South Australian Company -	404	District F.	
209.	Christopher Rawson, Esq. -	{ 73 175 204	205 District D. - ditto.	
210.	South Australian Company -	421	- - -	Waived for special survey.
211.	T. B. Strangways, Esq. - -	{ 214 215 216 217 218 219	District E. -	Reserved.
212.	South Australian Company -	406	- - -	Waived for special survey.
213.	D. B. Major, Esq. - - -	309	434	
214.	G. F. Angas, Esq. - - -	71	474	
215.	Charles George Everard, Esq. -	253	District F. -	Reserved.
216.	Samuel Page, Esq. - - -	51	8	
217.	C. Rawson, Esq. - - -	{ 282 283	489 480	
218.	Oswald Smith, Esq. - - -	{ 184 185	District D. -	- ditto
219.	South Australian Company -	401	- - -	Waived for special survey.
220.	N. A. Knox, Esq. - - -	{ 124 129 130 88	District D. -	Reserved.
221.	Osmond Gilles, Esq. - - -	{ 89 136 137	District C. - - -	Waived.
222.	South Australian Company -	407	- - -	Waived for special survey.
223.	William Glegg Gover, Esq. -	{ 235 236 237	- - -	Passed; absent.
224.	Samuel Payne, Esq. - - -	240	285	
225.	South Australian Company -	359	- - -	Waived for special survey.
226.	Osmond Gilles, Esq. - - -	318	District D. -	Reserved.
227.	South Australian Company -	344	- - -	Waived for special survey.
228.	Ditto - - - - -	341	- - -	- ditto.
229.	C. J. Pharazn, Esq. - - -	30 158 159 160 161 162	9 232 - - -	
230.	Frederic Boucher, Esq. - -	{ 160 161 162	- - -	Passed; absent.
231.	Duncan Dunbar, Esq. - - -	310	488	
232.	Matthew Davenport Hill, Esq.	{ 194 195 196	49 District D. -	Reserved.
233.	Samuel George Smith, Esq. -	{ 111 112 113	District D. -	- ditto.
234.	South Australian Company -	340	- - -	Waived for special survey.
235.	Boyle Travers Finnis, Esq. -	81	375	
236.	South Australian Company -	409	- - -	- ditto.
237.	William Bruce, Esq. - - -	{ 64 65 66 67	419 District D. -	Reserved.
238.	South Australian Company -	424	- - -	
239.	Ditto - - - - -	346	- - -	Waived for special survey.
240.	Ditto - - - - -	396	- - -	
241.	William Bennett, Esq. - - -	{ 270 271	District D. -	Reserved.
242.	D. B. Major, Esq. - - -	332	187	
243.	South Australian Company -	365	- - -	Waived for special survey.
244.	Ditto - - - - -	434	- - -	
245.	Mrs. Elizabeth Warren - - -	206	District F. -	Reserved.
246.	South Australian Company -	337	- - -	
247.	Ditto - - - - -	436	- - -	Waived for special survey.
248.	Ditto - - - - -	385	- - -	
249.	Richard Gilbert Symonds, Esq. -	{ 25 26	District A. District F. -	Reserved.

Order of Choice.	PROPRIETORS.	Number of Land Order.	Section chosen.	REMARKS.	No. 19. Plan of District of Adelaide, as divided into Sections.
250.	C. Rawson, Esq. - - -	33	District C. -	Reserved.	
251.	George Barnes, Esq. - -	{ 17 18 19	District E. - - ditto - - ditto -	} ditto.	
252.	Mr. Stephen Blunden - -	241	- ditto.		
253.	South Australian Company -	355	- - -	Waived for special survey.	
254.	John Wright, Esq. - - -	{ 11 12 13 14 15 16	387 407 District D. - - ditto - District F. - District G. -	} Reserved.	
255.	George Cortis, Esq. - -	{ 93 314	393 410		
256.	South Australian Company -	386	- - -	Waived for special survey.	
257.	Harry Hughlings, Esq. - -	143	District D. -	Reserved.	
258.	South Australian Company -	370	- ditto -	Waived for special survey.	
259.	Francis Wilson, Esq. - -	{ 56 133 311	339 424 District B. -	} Reserved.	
260.	Charles George Everard, Esq. -	252	43		
261.	Mr. George Griffin - - -	24	186		
262.	South Australian Company -	372	- - -	Waived for special survey.	
263.	Osmond Gilles, Esq. - - -	{ 284 285 243 316	498 499 441 371		
264.	South Australian Company -	353	} - - -	- ditto.	
265.	Ditto - - - -	402			
266.	Edward Jerningham, Esq. -	{ 153 154 155 156 157	388 206 District D. - - ditto - District B. -	} Reserved.	
267.	Mr. Henry Mildred - - -	146	312		
268.	Mr. Thomas Hudson Beare -	167	District G. -	- ditto.	
269.	Eusebius Coles, Esq. - - -	142	425		
270.	John Morphett, Esq. - - -	258	District D. -	- ditto.	
271.	William Townend, Esq. - -	313	215		
272.	Mr. Thomas Morris - - -	330	216		
273.	South Australian Company -	352	- - -	Waived for special survey.	
274.	Ditto - - - -	336	- - -	- ditto.	
275.	Mr. Robert Gibson, jun. - -	63	- - -	Absent.	
276.	South Australian Company -	358	- - -	Waived for special survey.	
277.	John Garden, Esq. - - -	276	418		
278.	South Australian Company -	418	- - -	- ditto.	
279.	John Rigge, jun., Esq. - -	{ 27 290	395 District G. -	Reserved.	
280.	Miss Jane Botting - - -	90	313		
281.	John Morphett, Esq. - - -	265	District E. -	- ditto.	
282.	South Australian Company -	378	- - -	Waived for special survey.	
283.	William Leigh, Esq. - - -	{ 247 248	District D. - - ditto -	} Reserved.	
284.	Thomas Gates Darton, Esq. -	{ 209 210 211	- ditto - - ditto - - ditto -	} - ditto.	
285.	J. B. Bevington, Esq. - - -	125	- ditto -	- ditto.	
286.	Charles William Stuart, Esq. -	308	346		
287.	South Australian Company -	363	- - -	Waived for special survey.	
288.	Henry Emmett, Esq. - - -	35	396		
289.	South Australian Company -	416	- - -	- ditto.	

(True Copy.) J. Bezan, Superintendent of the Land Office.

No. 19.

Appendix, No. 19 (B.)

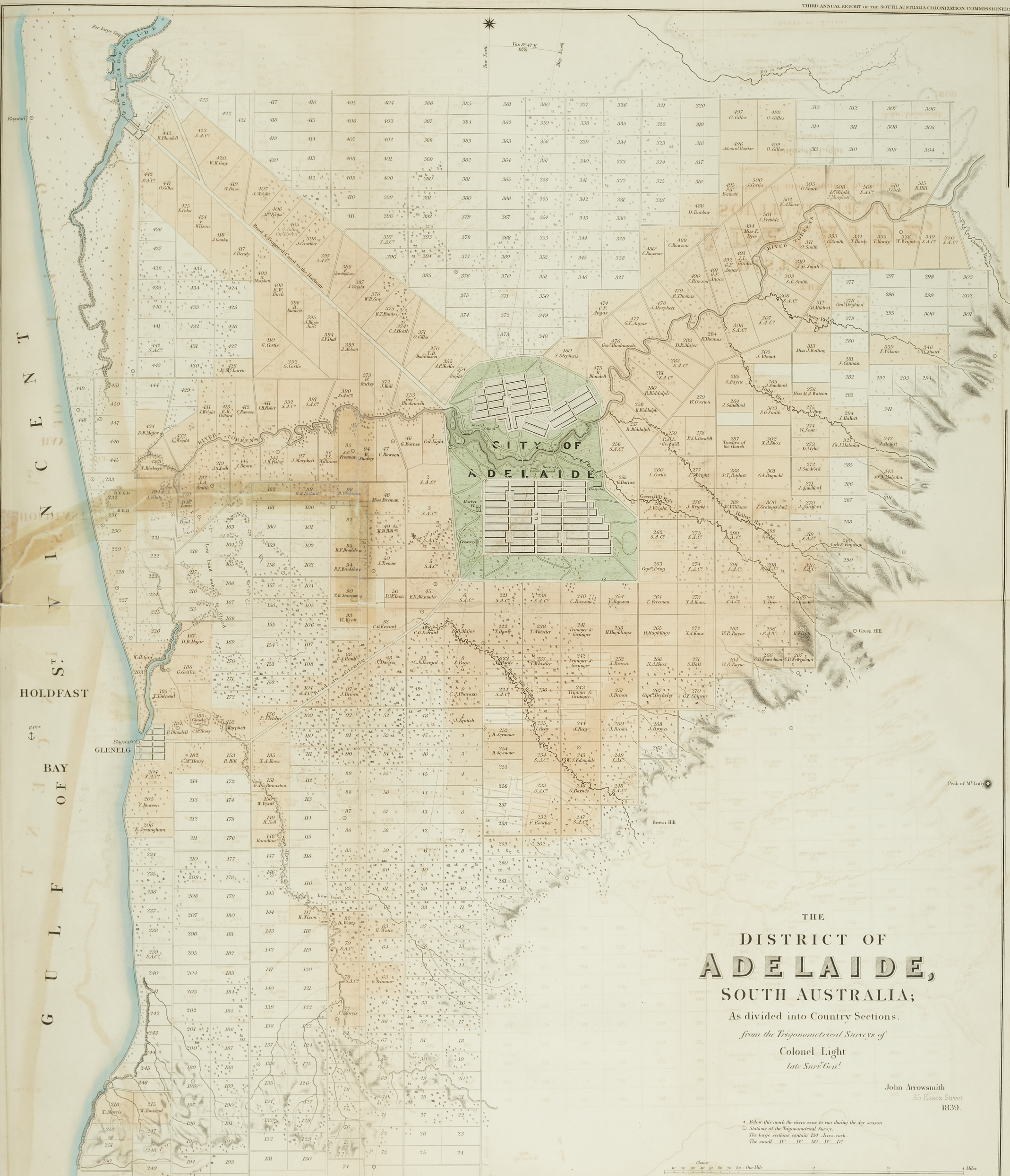
Plan of District of
Adelaide, as divided
into Sections.

REFERENCE to the PLAN of the District of *Adelaide*, in *South Australia*, with the Country Sections, numbered, and the Names of the original Proprietors.

Note.—These Allotments are 80 Acres each.

Order of Application and Choice.	PROPRIETORS.	Number of Land Order, or Receipt.	Number of Sections.	Sections chosen.	REMARKS.
1.	John Morphett, Esq. -	442	5	District D. -	Reserved.
2.	Jonathan Sandford, Esq. -	444	5	{ 270, 271, 272, 264, 265.	Passed; absent.
3.	George Fife Angas, Esq. -	439, 440	2		
4.	John Cannan - - -	443	2	269, 281.	
5.	Henry Nell - - -	Receipt -	1	149.	
6.	— Hamilton - - -	449	1	148.	
7.	General Deighton - -	- - -	1	279.	
8.	Wm. Wyatt, Esq. - -	Receipt -	1	150.	
9.	Henry Nixon, Esq. - -	455, 456	2	268, 117.	
10.	C. B. Newenham, Esq. -	457, 458	2	266, 267.	
11.	Henry Watts, Esq. - -	459, 460	2	63, 82.	
12.	Donald M'Lean - - -	454	1	50.	
13.	John Bray - - -	Receipt -	1	275.	
14.	John Hallett (late John Paterson).	451	1	284.	
15.	Cock and Ferguson (late Inman).	461	1	289.	
16.	Thomas Helmore - - -	462	1	- - -	Reserved generally.
17.	Charles J. Cooke and Robert Augustus Ferryman (Mr. Kingdom, agent.)	Receipt -	1	District C.	
18.	D. M'Laren, Esq. (late Bright.)	453	1	428.	
19.	George Alston - - -	465	1	District B. -	Reserved.
20.	William Wyatt, Esq. -	Receipt -	1	93.	
21.	J. G. Nash, Esq. - - -	476	1	219.	
22.	G. A. Bramston, Esq. -	477	1	151.	
23.	William Scott - - -	474	1	274.	
24.	David Wylie - - -	475	1	273.	
25.	Mary Ann Watson - - -	479	1	276.	
26.	William Mitchell - - -	450	1	- - -	Reserved generally.
27.	Rev. T. Morgan - - -	441	1	- - -	Passed; absent.
28.	Benjamin Wickham - -	445	1	98.	
29.	D. M'Laren, Esq. (late Miss H. Williams).	466	1	220.	
30.	John Fisher - - -	473	1	District D. -	Reserved.
31.	Henry Seymour, Esq. -	478	1	District D. -	- ditto.
32.	Ditto - - -	467, 468	2	253, 254.	
33.	James Kentish, Esq. -	472	1	1.	
34.	Robert Fletcher Bradshaw, Esq.	463, 464	2	94, 95.	
35.	Edward Hutchinson Pollard (late Joule).	452	- -	99.	

(True Copy.) J. Bezant,
Superintendent of the Land Office.



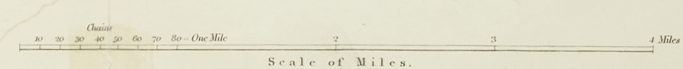
THE DISTRICT OF **ADELAIDE,** SOUTH AUSTRALIA;

As divided into Country Sections.

from the Trigonometrical Surveys of
Colonel Light
late Sur^t Gen^l

John Arrowsmith
35 Essex Street
1839.

* Below this mark the rivers cease to run during the dry season.
○ Stations of the Trigonometrical Survey.
The large sections contain 124 Acres each.
The small 100 100 80 100 100



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLONIZATION COMMISSIONERS.

*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 May 1839.*

[*Price 1 s. 3 d.*]